

## IN PARIS BY-APRIL, SAYS HINDENBURG TO PACIFY PEOPLE

Pledges Early Victory To  
Allay Fears Of Famine  
In May

## READY TO START?

Attempt To Break Through  
Is Due At Any  
Moment

## AIMED AT FRENCH

Blow At British To Come  
Between Arras And  
St. Quentin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 18.—Reuter's cor-  
respondent at British headquarters  
wires:

The political and domestic situation  
in Germany is now creating internal  
excitement and anxiety, causing  
pressure upon the military leaders  
who have been forced to endeavor to  
pacify the people.

The following instance typifies the  
present situation.

Marshal von Hindenburg was re-  
cently interviewed by a number of  
newspaper editors and, in reply to a  
statement that there would not be  
food in Germany next May, said: "I  
shall be in Paris by April 1."

There is no longer any doubt that  
the enemy attempt to break through  
may now come at any moment and,  
while the French will doubtless have  
to withstand the shock of heavy num-  
bers, a grand attack will be held  
against the British somewhere be-  
tween Arras and St. Quentin.

The evidence shows that the coming  
offensive will be conducted upon the  
principles of surprise. The winter  
training of the enemy divisions has  
been based upon the idea of repeating  
the tactics which succeeded in Galicia  
and at Riga and on the Isonzo. The  
enemy's training exercises have been  
based upon the principle of the  
infantry breaking through without an  
artillery preparation. This confirms  
the idea that the Germans will employ  
tanks and it is probable that exciting  
tank duels will be witnessed, in which  
numbers and experience will be on our  
side. The enemy moreover is expect-  
ing great results from a new poison  
gas and we know that they intend  
using gas-shells very freely.

## Troops Fear Battle

Another interesting fact has been  
revealed: namely, that whereas the  
new method of attack has the entire  
confidence of German officers, the men  
regard it with dismay, declaring that  
local successes only will be purchased  
at a frightful cost.

Anyway, it is manifest that in the  
forthcoming gamble the German High  
Command intends to be absolutely  
reckless with regard to its wastage  
of men.

Mr. Percival Phillips, the well  
known war correspondent, expresses  
the opinion that the principal thrust  
against the British will be between  
Arras and St. Quentin. "The Germans  
will make other attacks further south  
which our Allies will deal with effec-  
tively."

"The preparations of the German  
Higher Command are complete. After  
weeks of laborious training in open  
warfare behind the enemy's lines, the  
massed divisions released from the  
Eastern front by the collapse of Russia  
are ready to make their last supreme  
effort to fulfill the wild hopes of von  
Hindenburg and von Ludendorff in  
trying to break through the allied  
armies and to end the war by a de-  
cisive victory in the field. They have  
been trained and fattened for whole-  
scale slaughter and promised complete  
success and an early and victorious  
peace."

## British Make Successful Raid

London, February 19.—Field Mar-  
shal Sir Douglas Haig reports at  
noon:

We made successful raids in three  
sectors of the front. Irish troops  
entered the enemy trenches south-  
eastward of Epehy and brought  
back some prisoners. The Canadi-  
ans, in a successful raid, captured  
(Continued on Page 5)

## South Willing To Mediate, Mr. E. S. Little Is Assured; Word Of North Awaited

Appeal For Conference To End Chaos Finds Favor  
Here; Capital Of Shense Captured By  
Kuomintang Supporters

The olive branch held out to the  
warring elements in China by Mr.  
E. S. Little has already sprouted a  
few buds. Mr. Little yesterday re-  
ceived assurance that the South was  
willing to negotiate and would send  
a representative to Shanghai if the  
North would do likewise. The as-  
surance was given through Tsien  
Chen-hsuan.

Mr. Little is now awaiting word  
from the North. His letters and  
telegrams to the various leaders, in-  
cluding the President, the Premier,  
the members of the Cabinet and the  
principal Tsuchus, pointing out the  
fatal perils of the present situation  
have aroused tremendous interest  
among the Chinese of all parties.  
His statements have been sent  
throughout the country. In Shang-  
hai their reception was unanimously  
enthusiastic, the various Chinese  
papers giving spontaneous approval  
to his proposal for a peace confer-  
ence.

Keen as is the support for Mr.  
Little's efforts and strong as are the  
hopes for their success, there is no  
undue optimism. It is realized that  
this time he may have bitten off  
more than he can chew. The situa-  
tion is more complex—or more  
hectic—than it was in 1911, when  
he did succeed in bringing mon-  
archists of the North and republicans  
of the South together.

For one thing, it is difficult to  
mediate when there is so little  
agreement as to what is to be  
mediated. And if Mr. Little only  
succeeded in bringing out of the  
various factions what their demands are,  
what they want, he will have con-  
tributed much to a settlement. For  
it is felt by many that the actual  
points of difference—excluding per-  
sonal ambition—are easy enough to  
compromise and that once they are  
stated they will be compromised.

Who Is The North?  
Another obstacle is the apparent  
disintegration of the North. As to  
just what shall be recognized as the  
North, whether Tuan or Feng or the  
Chiaotung element or those who are  
all or neither, and who can be  
agreed on by them for their spokes-  
man—there will lie rub enough.

## FRAWLEY CO. ARRIVES TODAY; OPENS MONDAY

'The House Of Glass' Chosen  
As First Offering Of  
Season Here

T. Daniel Frawley and his New  
York Company who will entertain  
Shanghai theatregoers for the next  
few weeks with a series of high class  
comedies and dramas arrive in  
Shanghai this afternoon direct from  
successful engagements in Honolulu  
and Yokohama.

According to the newspapers Mr.  
Frawley has selected an unusually  
well balanced company and a reper-  
toire of wonderful plays.

"The House of Glass," "It Pays to  
Advertise" and "Kick In" are the  
plays selected for the first week of the  
Shanghai season which commences  
Monday night.

The second week's offering will be  
"A Successful Calamity," "The 13th  
Chair," and "The Boomerang."

From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:  
"The Frawley 'alohe' (good-bye)  
was a splendid performance of Max  
March's 'House of Glass,' a drama  
which closely borders on melodrama  
which was given to a packed and  
enthusiastic house. To say that the  
play was fully up to the high stand-  
ard set here by Mr. Frawley and his  
associates is to give it all the praise  
it needs. The story gives unusual  
opportunity for clear cut, forceful  
touches, and the careful Frawley  
touches are everywhere apparent.  
Miss Brown-Decker carried several  
scenes of really tremendous burden  
with fine effect."  
"Come back and let it be soon" is  
the Honolulu Au Revoir to the Fraw-  
leys.

Bookings for the first week are now  
open at Moutrie's.

## Foreigner In Hongkong Dies Of Spotted Fever

(Reuter-Kokusai Service)  
Hongkong, February 22.—Mr.  
John Paterson, an exchange broker,  
has died of spotted fever.

And there is always the enigma of  
Li Shun: no man can predict what  
he shall do, though he has been  
crying mediation, mediation, for lo,  
these many months.

And there is further the possibility  
that both the North and South have  
plans of their own. The reports of  
another monarchical restoration will  
not down. In one form or another  
they are found in all quarters. There  
are those who believe that a coup  
of some kind is daily imminent. And  
as to the South, its position is now  
strong, stronger than at any time  
since Li Yuan-hung's overthrow. In  
fact, but for its lack of finances  
it would be in a sure way to win out  
in a straight-out fight—if such a  
fight is possible in China.

It is a sorely tangled skein, there-  
fore, Mr. Little has undertaken to  
unravel. The most potent argument  
in favor of his success is the absolute  
necessity that he should succeed.  
On that an overwhelming majority of  
moderate Chinese are agreed. The  
hopelessness of the present situa-  
tion, the complete paralysis of gov-  
ernmental functioning while thou-  
sands are starving in the flood re-  
gions, thousand dying of plague,  
robbers plundering at will, demands  
that there be something—anything  
so long as the present situation be  
remedied.

## Supporters Of Canton Capture Shensi Capital

A telegram from Sianfu, the capital  
of Shensi, stated yesterday that the  
troops under Brigade Commander  
Tao Shih-yin and Division Com-  
mander Wu Ching-yi, both active  
Kuomintang members, captured the  
city on the 17th and Tsuchun Chen  
Shu-fang escaped by the South gate.  
The present whereabouts of the latter  
are unknown.

The reinforcing forces for Shensi  
under General Liu Shih-yah from  
Honnai, which were ordered by the  
Central Government, are understood to  
have arrived at some understanding  
with the rebels and are assuming an  
attitude of neutrality by not proceed-  
(Continued on Page 11)

## GEN ROBERTSON TAKES EAST HOME COMMAND

Lloyd George's Speech On His  
Resignation Was Set For  
The 19th

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 18.—In the House  
of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law  
announced that General Sir William  
Robertson has accepted the Eastern  
Home Command.

In reply to a question asked by  
Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law said that  
Mr. Lloyd George was suffering from  
a severe chill but he hoped to be able  
to make a statement in the House  
tomorrow.

Mr. Pemberton Billing: "Did Gen-  
eral Sir William Robertson resign or  
was he dismissed?"  
Mr. Bonar Law: "I will not  
anticipate the discussion on the sub-  
ject."

Mr. Bonar Law said that if an  
opportunity for a vote was desired the  
Government would be willing to meet  
the wishes of the House. This is  
interpreted to mean that the Govern-  
ment is ready to meet a Vote of Cen-  
sure, but, in view of the acceptance  
of the Eastern Command by General  
Sir William Robertson, the prevailing  
opinion in the Lobby is that no serious  
issue will arise after the Premier's  
explanation tomorrow.

London, February 19.—Mr. Lloyd  
George's statement on the changes in  
the Imperial General Staff will be  
made after question-time on the  
19th. Mr. Asquith is expected to fol-  
low the Premier.

Apparently the House does not  
wish to vote against the Government,  
and the tension on personal issues has  
been considerably relieved by General  
Sir William Robertson's acceptance of  
the Eastern Command.

It is understood that General Sir  
Henry Rawlinson succeeds General Sir  
Henry Wilson as the British repre-  
sentative on the Versailles Council.

## American Officers Decorated By French General



American officers cited by the French Government are shown receiving their citations from the French commander of the sector in which our boys are training. The two French officers at the extreme right have just been decorated for conspicuous bravery.

## ENGINEERS REJECT MAN POWER PLANS

Amalgamated Society Turns  
Down Proposals Of British  
Government By Big Vote

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—The Am-  
algamated Society of Engineers has  
rejected the man-power proposals  
made by the Government by 121,017  
votes to 27,470.

In the House of Commons yester-  
day Mr. F. G. Kellaway, Parlia-  
mentary Secretary to the Ministry of  
Munitions, stated that the industrial  
situation in England was never more  
sound. There have been fewer strikes  
than in any previous period of the war  
and labor is working devotedly. He  
detailed the following beneficial effects  
on production during the last half  
year of the 12 1/2% bonus system: the  
production of guns increased 45%  
over the previous half year, machine  
guns 20%, aeroplanes 42%, aero-  
engines 65% and shipbuilding material  
25%.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of  
Munitions, added that less than a  
quarter of 1% of their time has been  
lost during the half year as a result  
of the loyalty of the workers.

## Britain And America Make Draft Treaty

Each To Conscript Nationals Of  
Other In Their Own  
Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 19.—An  
Army Draft Treaty has been signed  
between Great Britain and the  
United States under which the  
United States may draft British  
subjects between the ages of 20 and  
45 while Great Britain may draft  
Americans within her jurisdiction  
between the ages of 21 and 31. A  
similar Convention with Canada has  
been signed.

## Rising Price Of Rice Is Problem In Japan

Situation So Serious Govern-  
ment Is Expected To Have  
To Act

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, February 22.—The ex-  
cessive rise in the price of rice is  
proving a serious social problem  
which is actually causing suffering  
in some quarters. It is believed  
that the Government proposes to  
relieve the situation soon by re-  
sorting to measures which will  
facilitate the importation of foreign  
rice.

## Imperial Conference Planned In London

Will Be Held At Same Time  
As Imperial War  
Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 18.—In the  
House of Commons today Mr.  
Bonar Law announced that the hold-  
ing of the Imperial War Cabinet  
in 1918 would afford an opportunity  
to hold an Imperial Conference.

## Bubonic Plague Is Reported In Anhui On Tientsin-Pukow

A Peking telegram last night  
says that the Diplomatic Corps  
has been informed that eight  
have died in Fengyang, Anhui,  
on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway,  
of bubonic plague, while one  
died of the same disease in  
Pengpu. The Commission for  
Plague Prevention at a meeting  
yesterday is reported to have  
decided to request the Chinese  
Government to stop traffic on the  
railway between Pengpu and  
Pukow.

## Japan Frames Terms On Ships For America

Will Give One And A Half  
Tons For One Ton  
Of Steel

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, February 21.—Seven ship-  
building yards which have been in  
conference concerning the American  
proposal to supply one ton of steel  
for two tons of shipping have  
arrived at a decision to supply 1 1/2  
tons of shipping per one ton of  
steel from America. On this con-  
dition they are prepared to supply  
250,000 tons of shipping to America.  
This decision has been formally  
handed to the Minister of Com-  
munications for transmission to the  
American Government.

## ALLIED ECONOMIC ARM FEARED BY GERMANY

Prussian Minister Tells Nation  
It Must Protect Its Financial  
Independence With Energy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 20.—In a speech  
delivered at the inauguration of the  
Industrial Council, Herr Sydow, the  
Prussian Minister of Commerce,  
showed what fears Germany has of  
the economic arm which the  
Entente can use against her. He  
said: "We must protect, with all  
our energy, our economic indepen-  
dence. Our principal duty in that  
respect shall be to obtain in the  
treaty of peace the necessary sup-  
plies of raw materials and also the  
return of our colonies and the  
abandonment of all restrictions  
against our competition on the world  
market."

The Germans know that the  
Allies hold all the principal raw  
materials necessary to her industry.  
To her pretensions against  
economic restrictions President Wil-  
son replied in his last message to  
Congress when he said that there  
can be "no economic agreements  
without political and territorial  
agreements in accordance with the  
Allies' principles."

## The Weather

Misty but rather fine. The maxi-  
mum temperature yesterday was  
56.8 and the minimum 31.7, the  
figures for the corresponding day  
last year being 55.8 and 35.

## BOLSHEVIKI YIELD AFTER GERMANS START FIGHTING

Trotsky Announces Russia  
Is Forced To Sign  
Peace

## ON GERMAN TERMS

Will Accept Conditions  
Offered At Brest-Litovsk  
Conference

## KALEDIN SUICIDE

Cossack Chief Kills Himself  
After The Don Gives  
Up To Soviets

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—(By wire-  
less).—A Russian official commu-  
nique states that Lenin and Trotsky  
have addressed a message to the  
German Government protesting  
against the German invasion of  
Russia, while the Russian army is  
demobilising. "The Council of the  
People's Commissaries is now forced  
formally to declare its willingness  
to sign a peace upon the conditions  
dictated by the Quadruple Alliance  
at Brest-Litovsk. A detailed reply  
to these conditions will be given  
without delay."

A wireless Austrian official com-  
munique reports:  
We have occupied Lusk unoppos-  
ed.

A wireless German official com-  
munique reports:

We occupied Dvinsk after a small  
resistance by the enemy.

An attempt made by the Russians  
to blow up the bridge across the  
Dvina was unsuccessful.

A German official communique  
yesterday reported:

Hostilities on the Russian front  
began at noon today.

We crossed the Dvina and ad-  
vanced towards Dvinsk without a  
fight.

We also commenced to advance  
in the direction of Kovel in response  
to an appeal made by the Ukraine.  
Stockholm, February 18.—The  
Social Democrats say that it learns  
from a reliable source that Germany  
today resumed war against Russia  
with the object of seizing Estonia  
and Livonia.

London, February 19.—Clearly  
there is great public disappointment  
in Germany that the Brest-Litovsk  
Conference has not brought peace  
after all.

## Disappointment In Germany

The Vorwarts says: "Our whole  
peace scheme has fallen like a pack  
of cards. Even Poland has turned  
against us, while the peace with the  
Ukraine, which was started in every  
cinema, proves to be unreal."  
Der Neuste Nachrichten pro-  
tests against new ventures in the  
East.

Amsterdam, February 19.—The  
Austrian Minister of Education and  
the Minister for Galicia, who are  
Poles, have resigned.

According to the Lokal Anzeiger, the  
Polish Council of Regency has issued a  
manifesto addressed to the nation  
pointing out that the Central Powers  
guaranteed the independence of Po-  
land, yet they have not admitted  
Polish representatives at the Brest-  
Litovsk Conference and they have  
bought peace with the Ukraine with  
a Polish province. The Comu-  
nist protests against the new division  
of Poland and says that it only remains  
in office in order to preserve the  
Polish schools, organisations and justice,  
and to transmit to posterity its con-  
ception of the integrity of the Father-  
land.

## Petrograd Stirred To Loyalty

London, February 19.—The latest  
telegram from Russia point to in-  
creasing chaos and widespread dis-  
turbances in the south. The only  
definite fact is that the Germans  
crossed the Dvina because there was  
nothing to prevent them.

Germany's move has roused even the  
idealists in Petrograd and Gorky's  
paper, "The New Life," which hith-  
erto has been pacifist, says that the  
German Government, having quelled the

## LONDON THRICE RAIDED BY GERMAN AIRCRAFT

Enemy Airfleet Attacks City On  
Three Successive Nights In  
Spite Of Barrage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 19.—German  
air-fleets have made three successive  
raids on London since Saturday but  
all of them have been warded off  
except for a few aeroplanes which  
succeeded in penetrating the terrific  
barrage. The raiders had a very  
warm reception and the raiders last  
night were heavily engaged by the  
anti-aircraft guns and patrolling  
aeroplanes.

The Press Bureau announces:

Hostile aircraft crossed the coast  
of Essex at 9 o'clock on Monday  
night and proceeded in the direc-  
tion of London but did not penetrate  
the defences.

There are no casualties and no  
damage was done.

Official: Six or seven aeroplanes  
carried out the raid on Sunday, only  
one of which penetrated to London.  
It passed over the Isle of Thanet at  
9.45 p.m., followed the Thames and  
crossed London from southeast to  
northwest. Bombs were dropped in  
various districts between 10.40 and  
10.55.

The remainder of the raiders at-  
tempted to reach London from the  
northeast across Essex or from the  
east along the Thames but all of  
them were turned back.

Thirteen men and three women  
were killed and twenty-seven men  
and ten women injured in Sunday's  
air raid.

In the raid on Saturday three  
men, five women and three children  
were killed and one man and three  
children injured.

## Turk And Bulgar Forces In Belgium

30,000 Turkish And Bulgarian  
Troops Reported Mobilised  
In City Of Verriers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 18.—The  
Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant states  
that, according to reports from the  
frontier, 30,000 Turkish and Bul-  
garian troops arrived at Verriers in  
Belgium.

## Kuhlmann To Go To Rumania For Parley

Germany Has Not Yet Begun  
Peace Negotiations With  
Rumanian Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 19.—A tele-  
gram from Berlin states that ne-  
gotiations with Rumania have not  
yet begun but it is probable that  
Baron von Kuhlmann will go to  
Focsani on the 22nd to negotiate.

## Northcliffe Appointed Propaganda Director

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 18.—Lord  
Northcliffe has been appointed  
Director of Propaganda in enemy  
countries.



disaffection in Germany, will attempt to smash the Russian Revolution. It points out the necessity to withstand the attack of the Austrian and Germans by organising an army, for which plenty of material exists.

Reports are circulating in Petrograd that General Kaledin has committed suicide.

**Kaledin Kills Himself**  
Petrograd, February 19.—The Bolshevik News agency states that General Kaledin committed suicide owing to the decision of the Coalition Government of the Don Region to resign in favor of the Soviet.

General Nazarov, who succeeded General Kaledin, has ordered the mobilisation of the whole population of the Don against the Soviets.

Petrograd, February 14. (Delayed).—A decree recognises only marriages performed by the civil authorities and confers the same rights on illegitimate and legitimate children.

There have been two days of fierce fighting between the Ukrainian Cossacks and the Soviets in the streets of Odessa. The Bolsheviks claim that the Soviets were victorious.

Three armed desperadoes stopped the Italian Ambassador's automobile yesterday and relieved him of his fur coat, pocketbook and other valuables.

Petrograd, February 14. (Delayed). A decree authorises the organisation of a Socialist Red Navy, to replace the old navy.

The Government newspaper Ivestia is indignant, considering the protest made by Allied and neutral countries against the annulment of Russian State Loans. It says that the belligerent capitalists have united against the victorious march of communism across Europe.

Petrograd, February 9. (Delayed). General Alexieff's operation is developing in the region of Toganrog. Violent encounters have occurred near Rostoff while near Voronez the Bolsheviks are surrounded.

Petrograd, February 10.—Two outstanding forces are now arrayed against the Bolsheviks: namely, General Alexieff's army and the Church.

The followers of Alexieff and Korniloff are apparently increasing. It is stated that the Bolsheviks are sending an army of 100,000 men under Krylenko, the Maximilian Commander in Chief, against General Alexieff.

Apart from the above messages nothing is known in London concerning movements of General Alexieff and General Korniloff.

Petrograd, February 16.—The British Charge d'Affaires has intimated that Great Britain does not recognise the independence of the Ukraine or other territory hitherto belonging to the Russian Empire.

Petrograd, February 18.—The representatives of nineteen Allied and neutral countries have presented to the Bolsheviks a note refusing to recognise the decrees which repudiated the Russian State Loans and confiscated property, in so far as foreign subjects are affected.

The note contained a warning that the countries presenting it would, at a later date, insist upon satisfaction and compensation for all losses sustained owing to these decrees.

Petrograd, February 12. (Delayed).—The Bolsheviks deny the German report cabled on the 5th, that the Poles had captured Nihiloff and arrested Krylenko, the Maximilian commander-in-chief. Furthermore the Bolsheviks declare that the towns of Kharkoff and Poltava have not adhered to the Ukrainian Rada.

**Germans To "Rescue" Estonia**  
Paris, February 20.—In his speech yesterday to the Chief Commission on the Budget, Baron von Kuhlmann pretended that it was Germany's duty to succor the populations of Estonia and Livonia.

The Leipziger Volks-Zeitung, in anticipation, answered this assertion by an article in one of its last numbers showing the circumstances under which the Baltic provinces' demands for help had occurred. It said: "These demands chiefly emanated from the barons of the Baltic provinces, who find it at present expedient and advantageous to pretend to show sympathy towards Germany, as they had done previously to Tsarist Russia. Their chief aim is to protect their large properties, but the interests and wishes of the populations of Livonia, Estonia, Courland and Lithuania are in no way in common with those of the barons, nor with the institutions supposed to represent the nation but which have really most distant relations with the peoples. What the latter want is the right to dispose of themselves, but the annexationists understand too well which solution these populations would wish for should they have that right."

### Army Of 5,000,000 Is Provided For In British Estimates

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 18.—The Army Estimates provide for five million men.

## Minstrel Show A Huge Success

That melodious, whimsical and altogether delightful and original stage figure, the Negro Minstrel, last night, in frequent back of the footlights in late years, "came back" last night out at the Olympic Theater and was welcomed to the echo. The occasion was the Washington's Birthday program of minstrelsy and burlesque of the American Company, S.V.C. given this year in aid of Allied War Funds and local charity.

From a financial standpoint the success of the show was guaranteed by the tremendous rush for tickets made as soon as booking opened, and from the standpoint of the entertainment itself the success registered itself last night when the packed house turned in its vocal endorsement and called for more.

Consul-General Sammons in a brief curtain speech wherein he called for three cheers, standing to the company, announced that between \$10,000 and \$11,000 had been realized for the funds.

The house was in gala attire for the occasion of the first President's anniversary and the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the Allied nations were draped and floated from stage, balcony and boxes in a medley of patriotic color.

Patriotism held a strong note throughout the evening, heightened by the presence of Admiral Knight in the Consul-General Sammons' box and the presence of many marines and bluejackets in the house and reaching its apex with the smashing finale of the first act when the big chorus of over sixty voices swung through a stirring medley wherein "Over There" and the most famous of the national battle hymns blended into a sweeping harmony, to the accompaniment of which were unveiled paintings of Wilson and Washington.

To those patrons—and there appeared to be many—whose recollections bend fondly back to the days of Lew Dockstader, George Primrose, "Honey Boy" Evans and others of beloved memory in the part of black-faced entertaining, the first part of last night's production made the strongest appeal. They listened to the solos and harmonious choruses and attended to the songs and antics of Mistah Bones and Mistah Tambo with an avid interest, and if some of the jests and stories were a bit venerable, yet were they received with lenient chuckles, while the really new ones registered direct hits. Messrs. Wimsatt, Tenney, Kinney, Gott, Glemby, Blanchard, Landers and Bryan, as end-men, worked indefatigably at the funmaking end of the performance and Mr. George Fitch, as interlocutor, directed their efforts with all the poise and dignity demanded of his post. The songs all went over well and if any criticism were to be offered it would be that there were not more of the old plantation melodies in the program.

To take things up somewhat in sequence, there was, following the opening chorus, a break-neck dance by Mr. Porterfield which both amazed and delighted the audience and testified emphatically to Mr. Porterfield's athletic training as well as his sense of rhythm.

Mr. Heen's song, with the assisting quartette was a fine bit of harmony, sharing first honors with Mr. Tinkham's "When You Come Home," sung with a beautifully executed humming accompaniment, among the sentimental songs of the evening. Then there was Mr. Glemby's character song and dance, expounding the fact that "It Takes a Long, Tall, Brown-skinned Gal to Make a Preacher Lay His Bible Down," which was eminently satisfying to the crowd. Mr. Blanchard sang "Southern Gals" with good effect and then turned to more serious melody with equal facility to render "For You a Rose," which Mr. Stone, unavoidably absent, was to have given.

The knockabout and patter of Messrs. Wimsatt and Glemby got accurately home to the funny-bone and Mr. Wimsatt's delivery of "Dallas Blues," notwithstanding he sang under handicap of an ailing throat, stood out as perhaps the predominant comic touch of the evening. Mr. Silas as Ah Foo, had a delightful "pidgin" version of the cherry tree episode and everybody wished there were more of it. In short, the whole minstrel first part was a hit and the finale, as mentioned previously, was a rousing one.

To Director Jack Raynes, as Consul-General Sammons said, are due both praise and congratulations, for he has turned out a high class performance. A musical novelty by Messrs. Tod Sanborn, Harry Kerrey and Harry Warren, with xylophone and a pair of grand pianos, took well with the audience as the second part of the performance and called for encores.

"Anthony and Cleopatra," burlesque wherein timely and topical badinage made its appearance together with the comedy possibilities of the piece itself, provided a lot of fun for the audience as the concluding number. The costumes were ingenious and the cast worked hard to please. The feature that appealed most to the audience was the naive acrobatic "act" of young Master Alfred Swan, who scored a decided hit with everybody.

Something should also be said of the souvenir programs which, besides bringing over \$6,000 in advertising to the funds, is most artistically compiled, with quotations of famous "acts" of young Master Alfred Swan, who scored a decided hit with everybody.

There will be a matinee at 3 this afternoon, mainly for the benefit of the "kiddies" and a final evening performance tonight. Both houses have been practically sold out.

Following is the program:  
**NEGRO MINSTREL**  
An amateur performance by the American Company, S.V.C. produced under the direction of Mr. J. A. Raynes.

Scenery by Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin.  
Executive Committee and Staff  
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Messrs. W. E. Sauer, Chairman.  
Arthur J. Israel, Business Manager.

A. Q. Adamson  
G. A. Fitch  
A. S. Glemby  
R. K. Hykes  
H. W. Marble  
E. Strassman  
G. J. Perocelli, Secretary.  
J. A. Raynes, Musical Director.

Interlocutor—Mr. G. A. Fitch.  
Bones—Messrs. H. R. Wimsatt, W. H. Tenney, J. T. Kinney and O. W. Gott, Jr.  
Tambo—Messrs. A. S. Glemby, A. F. Blanchard, H. F. Landers and R. T. Bryan, Jr.  
Ah Foo—Mr. M. D. Silas.

**Chorus:**  
Messrs. E. D. Alexander, T. C. Britton, P. V. Budell, W. J. Cannon, B. S. Chapman, R. J. Clarke, J. L. Cowling, F. L. Dowling, C. F. Fondey, W. Golding, P. E. Green, R. E. Gunn, R. S. Haskell, W. O. Hampton, G. R. Howatt, E. N. Heen, M. L. Heen, R. K. Hykes, C. Hutchinson, H. F. Kay, C. E. Kline, A. N. Lethin, L. K. Little, A. G. Loehr, L. J. Mead, H. W. Marble, P. Marsh, L. N. Olsen, A. F. Ollerdesen, C. E. Ollerdesen, W. M. Porterfield, M. T. Price, W. L. Prowett, A. C. Row, W. E. Row, D. Roberts, R. P. Roberts, R. D. Stafford, O. G. Starrett, M. T. Stauffer, S. B. Stevenson, C. Stone, A. H. Swan, C. J. Spilker, F. L. Tinkham, H. A. Vanderbeek, R. F. Wilner, S. B. Woods, G. O. Wooten.

**Musical Program:**  
Opening Chorus....Entire Company  
"All the World will be Jealous of Me"  
Mr. M. L. Heen and quartette.  
(Messrs. Lethin, Marble, Tinkham, Fitch.)  
"Southern Gals"  
Mr. Blanchard and chorus  
"When You Come Home"  
Mr. Tinkham and chorus  
"It Takes a Long, Tall, Brown-skinned Gal".....Mr. Glemby

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"For You a Rose".....Mr. Blanchard  
"Dallas Blues".....Mr. Wimsatt  
Finale—"For Your Country and My Country" and "Over There"  
Messrs. Fitch and Glemby and chorus.

Intermission.

**Orchestra:**

"The Red Mill".....Victor Herbert  
**A Musical Novelty**  
by Harry Kerrey, Tod Sanborn, and Harry Warren.

**ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA**  
(Not as they were, but as they should have been)

Cast:

Mark-Han-Archy.....A. H. Swan  
The smoothest gent that ever came down the pike.  
Cleopatra.....A. F. Blanchard  
The original house-boy; any mortal thing can do.  
Dinkedides.....A. S. Glemby

Octavia.....A. Q. Adamson  
Anthony's wife—and his reason for leaving home.  
Octopus Snooter.....H. F. Landers  
Chief occupation, Octavia's brother; otherwise Emperor of Rome.

Weinschoppen.....W. H. Tenney  
Solomons.....M. D. Silas  
Bierheister.....G. J. Perocelli  
Three gentlemen jockeys in disguise, disgrace and a trance.

Lionus.....A. C. Row  
Taurus.....O. G. Starrett  
Cetus.....W. L. Frowett  
Metus.....F. L. Tinkham  
Bogus.....R. S. Haskell  
Bunkum.....G. O. Wooten

Charmion.....F. L. Dowling  
Iras.....A. N. Lethin  
Cleopatra's Amahs.  
Belladonna.....O. W. Gott  
Peroxides.....T. C. Britton  
Gentlemen Gossips.  
Eros.....O. W. Gott  
Who does dour deeds for Anthony.



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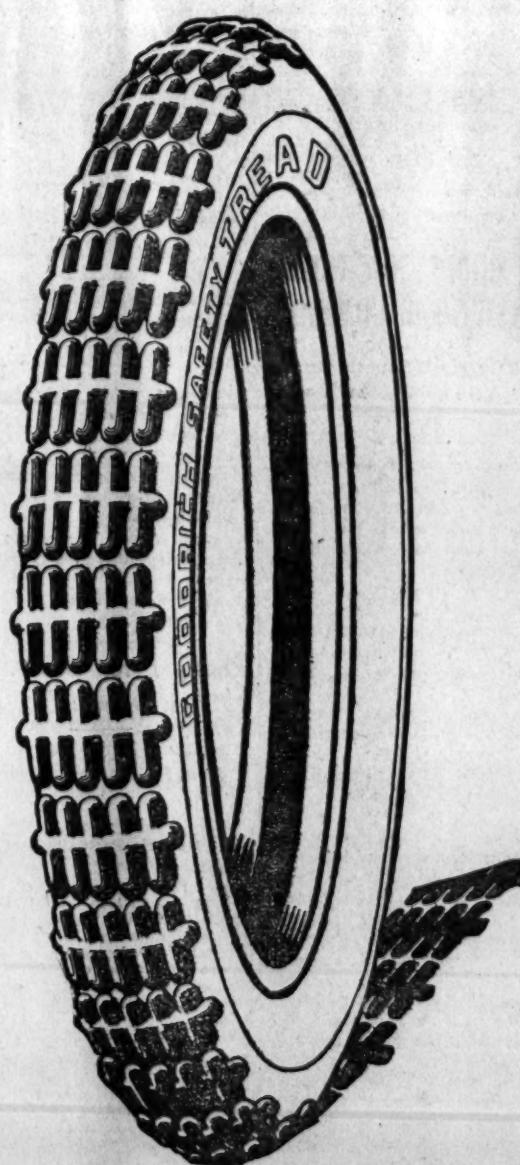
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## BRITISH SERGEANT DISPUTES CROZIER

Machine Gun Instructor Says  
The Lewis Weapon Excels  
Other Types In Battle

SHOWS IT OFF AT YAPHANK

Thinks Alleged Defects Invariably  
Due To Carelessness Or  
Inexperience

New York, Jan. 7.—In his statement made to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs last Monday, Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., stated that if the Lewis machine gun had been adopted at the time of the Mexican border mobilization of 1916 it would have been adopted "in the face of every test that had been made of its merits as compared with other guns." General Crozier further stated that the experiences with the Lewis gun at that time "were not at all satisfactory," and that it "utterly failed" to demonstrate superiority over the so-called Benet-Mercier gun.

Some of those interested in the machine gun controversy have since recalled that in September, 1916, the Lewis gun was subjected to a comparative test with the Benet-Mercier gun at Plattsburg, by order of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, then in command of the Eastern Department of the Army, and the report of the Testing Board, headed by Lieut. Col. Halstead Dorey, U. S. A., was unanimous in favor of the Lewis weapon. General Crozier, however, it is understood, characterizes the Plattsburg test as no test at all, despite the fact that the members of the board were officers selected because of their knowledge of machine guns. These officers, besides Lieut. Col. Dorey, were Captain Townsend Whelan of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and Captain J. P. Raulbee of the Second Cavalry. Lieutenant Philip Gordon, then the machine gun commander of the Second Cavalry, was in personal charge of the Benet-Mercier gun used in the test.

Since General Crozier's testimony before the Senate Committee was published, Sergeant A. C. Blunt, Sergeant Instructor of Machine Guns in the British Army, who is now in this country with the British tank Britannia, has stated that tests of the Lewis gun with the Benet-Mercier and Colt guns, under actual battle conditions in France, have proved that the Lewis gun is superior to the other types.

In a letter to The Times, Sergeant Blunt, who for more than two years operated Lewis guns in the British first line trenches in France, says regarding the machine gun controversy in this country:

The writer, who is a Sergeant Instructor of machine guns, and who is at present temporarily in this country in charge of the British tank Britannia, has followed during the last few days with considerable interest the various comments that have been made by army authorities and subordinates during the Senate investigation. He begs leave to give his personal opinion of the merits of the Lewis gun upon which his life depends for two years and nine months in the front line trenches in France.

As a machine gun instructor, I am familiar with all the various makes of machine guns and in particular, the following: Lewis, Hotchkiss (Benet-Mercier), and Colt, all of which guns may be classified as light or medium, and whose work is particularly that of offensive or aircraft.

It can be said without qualification or prejudice in all my experience the Lewis gun has proved itself to me in actual warfare the superior of the other types mentioned.

At present I have six Lewis guns on the British tank, and I will be perfectly willing to pit any one of these Lewis guns against any of these other types and prove to the satisfaction of any one wherein its actual superiority lies.

About a week ago a demonstration of the British tank was given at Camp Yaphank, during the course of which one of the American officers present questioned me for an opinion of the Lewis gun. Not content with my expressions of opinion, in the presence of a number of officers and men this particular officer said that he considered the Lewis gun a "wash-out." I asked him to prove his statement to me. I took a Lewis gun off the tank, asked him if he would take the gun down and substantiate his opinion. He said he did not know to take it down, neither did any of the others present, whereupon I completely dismantled the gun, turned my back on it, and asked him to mix up all the parts. For his enlightenment, I assembled the gun in sixty-two seconds. He then made the statement that the Lewis gun, in his opinion and that of others, was considered inferior because of the number of stoppages experienced with it in firing. I explained to him that from my experiences, stoppages in the Lewis gun occurred only from the following causes:

1. Improper training.  
2. Neglect of the gun.  
3. Firing at an unnecessary rate of speed—in excess of 900 or 1,100 shots per minute.  
4. Abusive treatment.  
I maintain that a machine gun requires great precision in manufacture; in fact even greater than that of a high-priced watch, and that under no circumstances must it be abused, but should be handled and maintained with the utmost care.

It should never be put away after firing without proper cleaning.

Covering Clause 1. A person to handle a machine gun should be just as well trained in the performance and care of it as a person driving an automobile. A person who has never seen an automobile knows nothing about it, cannot be expected to get into it and run the car without danger to himself and every one else.

The handling of a machine gun requires even greater knowledge and training, and, therefore, too much care cannot be given to the individual who is to be responsible for its successful performance.

Covering Clause 3. It has been my observation that the average layman is of the opinion that the best machine gun is the gun that will shoot the fastest. This seems to be the prevailing opinion among a number of so-called machine gunners who, in the course of training, have not been made to realize a machine gun will do its best work in firing at the rate of from 500 to 600 shots a minute. Excessive firing simply wastes ammunition by having a number of shots hit the same point; moreover, firing at a rate beyond 500 to 600 shots per minute frequently develops trouble

in the gun for which the gun itself should not be held responsible, but for which the blame rests entirely with the operator. I am not saying the gun cannot fire to advantage at a rate faster than 600 shots per minute. I have fired the Lewis gun at a rate of 1,100 shots per minute without experiencing trouble, but this I explain because I had my mechanism properly tuned to meet this rate of speed.

It must be borne in mind that the gun will operate perfectly only when the gunner thoroughly understands it and makes proper provision by arrangement of his mechanism to satisfy the number of shots he desires the gun to shoot per minute.

The morning following the night that I demonstrated my Lewis gun before the officers who possessed opinions based upon inexperience, for his further enlightenment, as well as that of some 25,000 others in the camp, I obtained permission from my Captain to combine an actual firing demonstration of the Lewis gun with a practical demonstration of my tank. I fired six filled magazines, (each magazine forty-seven cartridges), or a total of 282 shots, at a rate of fire approximately 750 shots per minute. This test was conducted for two objects: first, to prove that Lewis guns, if properly handled, do not have stoppages, and, secondly, to refute some claims that were made that the shots would pierce the tank if fired directly at it. I think I successfully corrected these false impressions to the satisfaction not only of the officer who made the statement that the Lewis gun was a "wash-out," but also to the satisfaction of some twenty to twenty-five thousand officers and men present, among them some General of standing.

If there are any of your readers who may still doubt the superiority of the Lewis gun on which, as stated, my life depended in the front lines for two years and nine months on the western front, I shall be pleased to explain the merits of it if they will communicate with me, either by letter or in person, while I am in this country at the undersigned address.

I may also state that the foregoing opinion is not personal, but I know positively is the opinion of every officer and "Tommy" who use the Lewis gun or who knows anything about it.

I am in this country a short length of time, having been invalided back to England after being twice wounded, and am now trying to do my bit in another direction by explaining the tanks to our new brothers-in-arms in this country.

As much of the success of the tanks depend in a considerable measure on the Lewis gun, I believe you will not only confer a favor on me as a "Tommy," but will render a valuable service to this entire country by giving prominence to my foregoing remarks, to correct many of the unjust comments that I have observed in various papers within the last few weeks. Sincerely,

SERGEANT A. C. BLUNT,  
Machine Gun Instructor.

It was said by an army officer yesterday that Major Gen. Wood, who is now in France making a tour of the allied front, will probably return to this country in a few weeks and that he may be called by the Senate Committee to state what he knows about the machine gun controversy in the army. General Wood is one of many known American army officers who contend that the Lewis gun has never had a fair chance in this country.

## NORTHERN PRISONERS MOVED FROM CHANGSHA

China Press Correspondence  
Sianktan, Hunan, Feb. 2.—For several days this city has had a visitation of seven or eight thousand ex-northern soldiers. They were prisoners of war under strong armed guard being taken farther inland for diplomatic reasons. When the northern soldiers retreated from Hunan, about seven or eight thousand in Changsha, being deserted by their leaders, voluntarily surrendered arms and ammunition.

On the first rush of southerners into the capital these northerners, being regarded as real prisoners of war, were guarded by foreigners lest under southern vengeance there should be a massacre. In time they were completely taken over by the southerners as prisoners and have been since held as such. For discretionary purposes they have now been removed from Changsha and taken to Sianktan, thirty miles west of Sianktan.

Naturally the question arises as to what change in the situation made their removal prudent in the opinion of the authorities. It is generally understood that they have been removed for fear some turn in the game of war might make it possible for them to join the northern forces again, and by being farther removed that possibility becomes considerably reduced.

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## Carrier Pigeons To Aid U. S. Army At Front In France



CARRIER PIGEON.  
Military pigeons exhibited by the Signal Corps at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, New York, are proving a special attraction. The photograph shows the method of inserting the capsule containing the message into the ring attached to the bird's leg.

## Oh, Aching Void, Begone! Have We Not Our Fudge?

Yes sir, it's a want, a deprivation, a lingering, melancholy lack.

It visits the person of the young man just out from home in the shape of a sort of an undelimited, aching emptiness which is particularly poignant these chill evenings as the young man sits lonesomely by his fireside perusing the latest thing in fiction to the accompaniment of his pipe.

It visits the person of the old China hand with bachelor tendencies in the shape of a dimly disquieting memory of happier days. It is the absence of FUDGE.

Ah, you shudder. All up and down the strange byways and out of the way corners of the earth, does this grinning specter dog: the footstep of wandering single men and make their lives tragedy. It perches upon their shoulders and calls up visions, delectable, dyspeptic and distracting to contemplate. The agitated young man, with his palate in an extreme state of inundation and a gnawing pain in his "tummy," sees conjured up before him scenes of his childhood home, with sister or somebody officiating over a boiling pan of bubbling, dark brown, richly odorous fudge. He has glimpses of occasions when he used to call on a young lady, than whom he thought at that time there could be no whom—always in the background loomed large, luscious looking platters of fudge. He views in retrospect his college days and welcomes again in fancy the postman with the weekly box from home—or the aforementioned young lady—of fudge.

Whereupon the young man sits himself down on the curbing, or somewhere, and holds his head in his hands and demands of himself why he ever left home, or at least why he ever came away without a chafing dish and a book of recipes.

And, if he only knew it, this is the utterest of folly—this anguished, agonised, unrequited longing for fudge.

Fudge is to be had right here in Shanghai—in large, soul-satisfying, genuinely home-made quantities.

This suspense will not be kept up—it's at the American Woman's Exchange, corner of Avenue Edward VII and the Rue Montauban, where all profit realised, from articles sold goes to the aid of American War Relief Work.

And fudge is not the only commodity in the home-made confection line that is alluringly set forth to brighten the life of the person with the sweet tooth. There are home-made chocolate creams, and chocolate peppermints, and peanut brittle, not to mention that delightful enemy to false teeth, the coily clinging caramel, and other candies as well.

And for the benefit of those to whom this announcement may bring a joyous jolt of surprise, and to prove the utter unselfishness of the party who found it out, it is remarked that on Wednesday next there is to arrive at the Exchange a particularly choice lot of all these varieties.

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## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN CHEFOO

Entertainment And Fancy Dress  
Dance Held For Benefit  
Of Red Cross

China Press Correspondence  
Chefoo, February 18.—Washington's Birthday is to be celebrated in style by the American and Allied residents. But it is not to be a mere pleasure-seeking affair, and it is hoped that as a result of the evening's entertainment the American Red Cross Society will receive a big sum of hard cash. A most interesting program is being drawn up and

it is planned to have a sale during the performance. Then a supper is to follow, and the whole evening's doings wound up with a fancy dress dance.

The desire is expressed that the audience also will be attired in fancy dress costume in order to lend color to the whole performance, but naturally the special costume is not a qualification for admittance. Our American residents always do these things properly and Chefoo can be quite sure of having a first rate entertainment and it is to be hoped that a hearty response will be given to this new appeal to assist so worthy a cause as the American Red Cross Society. Chefoo has responded nobly in the past and the fresh appeal will not fall upon deaf ears. The Rev. Reeves of the Church

Missionary Society, who has been acting as local chaplain during his stay in Chefoo, is shortly leaving. As the chaplaincy would be vacant until the arrival of the Bishop in May the latter wrote suggesting that the congregation should select a layman to carry on the office of the church. Last Sunday after the reading of the Bishop's letter the communicants followed the Bishop's advice and after several names had been submitted, the final voting resulted in the selection falling upon Mr. A. H. Faers of the China Inland Mission. The latter is one of the most active members of our community, being on the International Committee as well as acting as Missionary-in-Charge of the C. I. M. compound and pastor of its native church.

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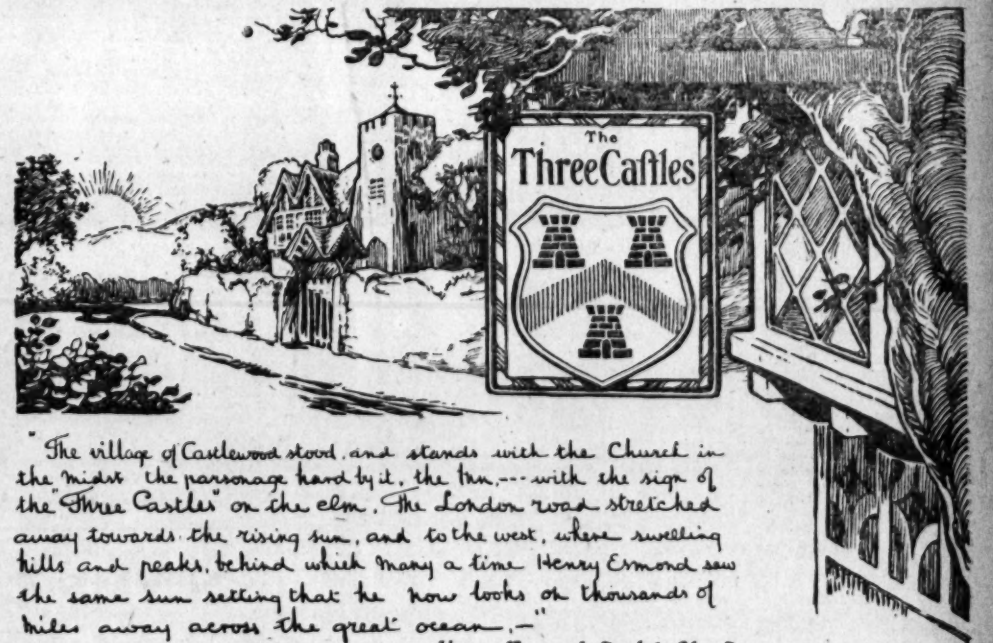
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Henry Esmond, Book I. Chap. 3.

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W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol & London, England.

W.G.S.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.



## Nicholas Lenine Reveals Supreme Issue Of Russian Revolution As Seen By Him

By Nicholas Lenine  
(Translated by Robert Crozier Long)

The Russian Revolution can only solve the tremendous problems with which it is faced by an unending application of those principles of Class-Struggle which is the basis of real Socialism. The basis, that is, not of the temporising Socialism of the Menshevik leaders, Plekhanoff and Tseretelli, but of the real Proletarian Socialism, which represents the mass. The revolution which Russia has steadfastly fought for ever since the reign of Tsar Nicholas the First has been only superficially a political revolution. In its propaganda work it naturally made use of a political discontent, of oppression, of the suppression of free speech, of religious persecution, of exile and torture.

But the real cause, and the real instrument, of political oppression was the poverty of the masses of the Russian people; and in this domain there is no solution whatever between the different classes of the Russian people, but only embittered, unending enmity.

**Revolution Success If Poor Benefit.**  
Such is the class struggle; and until it is terminated by a victory of the landless, workless, foodless and homeless classes, no Russian revolution can be brought to a politically successful close.

Therefore the mere overthrow of the Tsar, or of any dynasty, could not be initial stages of revolution. The destruction simply leaves unhampered the progress of the real revolution which must go on until Russia's wealth is distributed among the masses of the people, and until the infamy of unequal economic conditions is brought to an end.

The land question is the foundation of all poverty in Russia. It controls and underlies the problem of urban poverty and misery. The reason for this is that Russia, unlike western Europe, does not possess in any measurable degree a stable factory working-class, but only a class of decayed and ruined peasants who through into the towns because they are not permitted to make a living on the soil. In hundreds of thousands of cases these men are half peasants, half factory hands. While slaving in the manufacturing cities they try at the same time to keep up their connection with their home villages. They are a success neither as farmers (for which they have not sufficient land), nor as industrial workers (for which they have sufficient skill).

The Socialists of Russia by which I mean the real and not the Tame Socialists, must solve the problem of the immediate and complete expropriation of all privately owned land.

The mass of Russia's people have no conception of the extreme poverty in which the peasants live, yet this problem has been elucidated by hundreds of official reports in which the capitalist classes themselves have been obliged to admit the truth.

**Peasants Have \$10 Year To Spend.**  
There are large districts in the relatively "prosperous" province of Voronezh where the average annual expenditure of a peasant on all needs, with the exception of food, bought for his cattle, is not more than twenty rubles (\$10) a year. This twenty rubles is what the average peasant has for buying stock, repairing his implements, and even leasing land when as is nearly always the case, his own farm is insufficiently large to provide him with food. There are other, relatively "rich" districts of the same province where the whole annual revenue of a peasant family is seventy-five rubles (\$37). In this district out of 28,000 farms, 10,000 do not possess even one horse, and all these 10,000 farms together possess less than fifty modern agricultural implements or machines.

Russia's curse today is, first, the oppressive great landowner, and, secondly, the oppressive and bourgeois prosperous peasant. Between these two classes, which are essentially one in their common interests, the great majority of landless peasants are crushed.

Let me begin with the large proprietors. All the land in European Russia comprising both privately owned estates and land owned in common by the peasant communes, or Mirs, has an area of 628,000,000 acres. Of 297,000,000 acres in the hands of private proprietors, 21,000,000 acres alone were owned by the Department of Appanages, that is, by a handful of Romanoff Grand Dukes.

One such family owns more land than is possessed by half a million average peasant families. The churches and monasteries possess 16,000,000 acres of land. Our Russian (Greek Church) priests and monks preach poverty and asceticism, but do not practice it. Different industrial and manufacturing corporations own 5,400,000 acres.

**Land Is In Hands Of Few.**  
A great many of the families which are classed as proprietors because they hold land in fee are very small landowners; but this only increases the amount of land owned by the others. Among the "proprietors" are

families holding less than twenty-five acres. But as against this, Russia has 924 families of which each hold at least 27,000 acres. It is the doctrine of our party that Russia will always hunger as long as such immense tracts of land remain in the hands of a few hundred families.

Russia also possesses 1,500,000 prosperous peasants who are essentially capitalists and enemies of the poor and proletarian peasants. Every Russian who lives in the country knows the type of this "Zasitochnik" or rich peasant. To deal with them statistically as I have dealt with the great proprietors is impossible, because a great proportion of them have nominally very little land and very few cattle. They do not get rich out of land farmed by themselves, but by gambling in land.

Often the rich peasants are money-lenders. Being possessed of capital, they are able to rent lots of land which fall vacant and to prevent such land being added to the inadequate farms of the proletarian peasant.

I can give many instances. In one district of the province of Poltava a handful of prosperous peasants took into their hands half of the land. In the province of the Tauride the rich peasants, who were altogether one-fifth of the whole peasant population, acquired in a few years three-quarters of the land. The land, as always, followed money, and only the peasants who had accumulated money through usury, trading and other non-peasant enterprises, were able to buy land.

**Rich Peasants Enslave Poor.**  
Having taken the land and made it impossible for the poor peasant to raise enough produce to support his family, the rich peasant completes the poor peasant's ruin by enslaving him. A peculiarity of our peasant economy is that the supposed peasant proprietors are as often as not ordinary day laborers. In all European Russia the 1,500,000 rich peasants hire at least 1,500,000 day laborers.

In fact, the rich peasants, quite as if they were nobles or large land owners, have ceased to live by the work of their own hands. They ruin and reduce to beggary their poorer neighbors, and then like the nobles they squeeze as much work as they can out of them and pay them as little as possible.

Of 20,000,000 peasant farmers in Russia only 2,000,000 possess as much as a pair of horses. The others till the land by hand and make just enough to keep soul and body together, while the few landed proprietors grow richer and richer, naturally. The small farmer cannot earn money by going out as day laborer because that would mean abandoning his farm, and the result is that he has to borrow money on unfavorable terms, and falls deeper and deeper into debt.

In other words, many millions of families have not enough land for self-contained farming operations, while a few thousand families have incalculably more than they need.

Various solutions have been proposed for this problem, but all of them, evade the fundamental issue, shall private ownership of land be abolished or not? These solutions are all false.

One of the false solutions is the distribution among the landless peasantry of all State land. For years past this has seemed a panacea to the capitalist interests which opposed the expropriation of proprietorial lands. "Russia," say these advocates of economic exploitation, "belongs to the State."

**11,000,000 Acres For Cultivation.**

Are there not 405,000,000 acres of State land in European Russia "alone"? In reality this cry about the solution of the land problem by transferring State land to the peasantry is a fraud. The State lands are of a kind which no peasant could cultivate. Most of the acreage is in far northern provinces, in Archangel, Volgaia, Olonets, Viatka and Perm, provinces which could not possibly support a thick agricultural population. Probably in all the State lands of Russia about 11,000,000 acres are fit for cultivation. Most of this cultivable land lies in one province, Samara on the Volga, and this land is already disposed of on purely capitalist principles. It is already leased to large land-proprietors and rich peasants at ridiculously low rents. These rich men, having acquired fertile State lands for much less than their value, have sublet them to landless peasants at rents much above their value. So the State lands, instead of alleviating the present terrible misery, are only an additional cause of peasant beggary.

Another argument used against the expropriation of privately owned land is that the peasants are already buying it. That is true. Since the emancipation of the serfs a great area of proprietorial land has passed into the hands of peasants. But nearly all that land has been bought by the minority of rich peasants who are already too well off. Only they are helped with credit by the Land Banks. This in no way solves Russia's land-hunger. On the contrary it aggravates it.

The third panacea for peasant

## American Minister To Denmark Home After Absence Of Four Years



DR. EGAN AND GRANDSON.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, United States Minister to Denmark, with his grandson Maurice Francis O'Reilly, whom he has seen for the first time. Dr. Egan asserts that the Danes will have to make a bargain with Germany unless they receive food, fuel and supplies from this country or England in the near future.

poverty is co-operation. The peasants are told that by taking advantage of their present communal organization, the Mir, they can better their lot. "What you want," they are told, is not an increase of your farm, but merely "co-operation and organization." That argument is false. Its intent is to segregate the peasant with his peculiar institution, the Mir, from the nation's political life, and to keep him an isolated conservative who will act as counter-agent to the Socialist urban working class.

**Division Of Lands Is Solution.**

What the peasant really needs is not union in the shape of co-operation, and detachment from the nation's life. He needs union for a struggle side by side with the urban worker against the rich. The chief force in the village is money. The moneyed peasants have nothing in common with the moneyless peasants, whom they oppress quite as mercilessly as do the landed proprietors.

What are the conclusions? They are these:  
1. Russia cannot escape beggary as long as 628,000,000 acres of cultivable lands 297,000,000 acres belong to 500,000 proprietorial families. She cannot escape from beggary as long as 60,000 families possess 170,000,000 acres.

2. Russia cannot escape beggary as long as 1,500,000 peasants out of 10,000,000 are allowed to hold half of all peasant land, half of all peasant livestock, half of all peasant land, and much more than half of all peasant money savings. This peasant bourgeoisie cannot be allowed to grow richer and richer, oppressing the middle and the poor peasantry, and exploiting them by means of usury and hired labor.

3. Russia cannot escape from beggary as long as the chief force in the Empire, in dealing in land as in dealing with all other things, remains money.

The remedy is:  
1. Immediate abolition of all existing laws which give a special status to the peasants and which segregate them into a special class.

2. The wiping out of all debts due by peasants to the State, to Land Banks, and to individuals in connection with the acquisition by peasants of land.

3. The confiscation of all church and monastery lands.

4. The confiscation of all proprietorial lands, first of the large estates, and their transfer into the hands of self-governing organizations representing the common people for distribution

## HOLLAND PUTS STOP TO KRUPP SCHEME

Workers' Recruiting Bureau In Rotterdam Closed By Government

San Francisco, January 1.—The discovery of a German government bureau in Rotterdam to recruit workers for the Krupp Gun and Munition Works at Essen and its prompt closure by the Holland government was related yesterday by J. van Doorn, who has arrived from The Hague at the Stewart Hotel on his way to Batavia. Van Doorn said:

"The German recruiting office in Rotterdam was in the habit of obtaining skilled men to work at

Krupp's by offering them high wages. In this way a large number of men were duped into going to Germany. At Essen they found themselves badly treated, and did not receive the salaries contracted for. (Though closely guarded, some of them managed to escape to Holland, where they informed the government, which promptly closed down the German recruiting offices in Rotterdam."

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## AGED WOMAN PERISHES SAVING HOME TRINKETS

Rushes Into Blazing House In-  
tent On Saving Household  
Effects And Is Suffocated

Loss of personal property led to the death of an aged Chinese woman last evening when her home, a grateshouse at 874 Miller Road, was partially destroyed by fire. The woman, who was 68 years old, occupied the house with her husband, a watchman, and they discovered the blaze shortly after 6.30 in the evening. After calling distractedly for help, the old couple started to attempt a rescue of their household effects. The wife made her way to safety once but insisted on returning to get her valuables and finally eluded the police and rushed in. The woman, reaching the second story of the house, was suffocated by smoke before aid could reach her.

At first it was thought that both the old people had perished in the flames, but the husband, finding the blaze too furious, made his escape. It is said that the wife, unheeding of the roaring inferno of flame into which her home had been converted, forced her way to the second floor and to the side of a chest in which family treasures were kept. Her body was found lying beside this chest having come by suffocation.

The Hongkong Fire Department responded to the first call at 6.40 and was almost immediately followed by Company No. 1. Despite the fact that the flames had made great headway, the men brought the blaze within control in short order. The house was partially damaged while the lower floor was gutted completely.

## FINE WEATHER IN CHEFOO

China Press Correspondence  
Chefoo, February 16.—Phenomenally good weather marked the celebration of the Chinese New Year. It is many years since we had such gloriously fine days in the middle of February. This is a good thing, for with coal double the price it was last year and with plenty of poverty among the natives it would have been a bad look-out had the severe weather experienced at the end of December continued.

This week Mr. D. Cappelin, who has been visiting Europe during the past few months, returned again to Chefoo. During his absence he has been much missed, and there was great rejoicing upon his return. It was twenty-one years since he had visited his native country and there was a good deal of speculation as to how he would find things at home. Interviewed on his return, as to the war situation, Mr. Cappelin stated that he found Great Britain thoroughly determined to bring the struggle to a successful issue and America equally so. He had been greatly impressed with the business-like manner in which the two nations were setting about their task. Two air raids which he experienced in London he described as of thrilling interest.

## News Brevities

A further donation of £200 from the proceeds of the Union Church sale of work has been sent to the Princess Louise Hospital for homeless soldiers and sailors, Renfrewshire, making the total amount of the donation now £1,200.

The inquiry into the sinking of the China Merchant steamer Poochi will be held next Tuesday.

For attempting to extort from Sung Chi-sung, a comrade of William Little and Co., the sum of \$5,000 by means of threatening letters, two Chinese were given seven years' imprisonment and another ten years at the Mixed Court yesterday by British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan.

Two Chinese were found guilty of the armed robbery of a rice shop at 1406 Yangtsepo Road in the Mixed Court yesterday and were ordered to be handed over to the Arsenal authorities.

Charged by Lieutenant Hall of the British Army with fraud, two Chinese blacksmiths were sentenced to two years' penal servitude at the Mixed Court yesterday.

Three Chinese youths were convicted on charges of larceny preferred by Mr. W. A. Adams of the China Realty Co. in the Mixed Court yesterday. One of the accused, who was a boy in the employ of the company, cashed a \$750 check and absconded. The two others assisted the accused in spending the money.

At about 9 o'clock last night six men, one armed with a knife, held up a Chinese pedestrian in an alleyway off Hart Road, robbing him of a silk sash and a gold ring. No arrests were made.

## Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.  
Feb. 14th—Meslin, Astor House, Shanghai; from Manila.

## JAPANESE TRADE FIGURES

Reuter's Pacific Service  
Tokio, February 22.—The trade for the second ten days of February totalled exports, ¥46,784,000, and imports, ¥44,066,000.  
The total trade since January 1 to February 20 was exports, ¥1,222,000, and imports, ¥2,200,499,000.

## PHOTO SUPPLIES

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## Diplomats Threatened To Leave Russian Capital

Said They Might Have To Go Unless Afforded  
Protection By Bolsheviki

From Our Own Correspondent  
Peking, Feb. 18.—Further light on recent events in Petrograd is just to hand. In my last I gave a translation from the Russian "Official Gazette," of what purported to be a report of an interview between the Corps Diplomatique in Petrograd and M.M. Lenin and Zalkind. It will be remembered that the alleged reports contained many surprising things. It is evident that the Diplomatic Body in Petrograd felt that they were far from representing what actually occurred, and so we find in the Petrograd papers of a few days later than the Official Gazette already quoted two announcements made by the Diplomatic Body, putting in their true light the incidents connected with the protests made against the arrest of the Rumanian envoy, M. Diamandi, and with the violation of extraterritorial privilege in the case of the Italian Embassy. The two extracts are a very enlightening commentary on the two reports sent two days ago. They follow:

**The Diamandi Incident**  
The Ambassador of the United States of America, in his capacity of Doyen of the Corps Diplomatique, and at the request of the Corps, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The Chiefs of the Diplomatic Missions of all nations represented in Petrograd met on January 1 (O. S.) at noon at the American Embassy. The President of the meeting, the American Ambassador, and the Ambassador of France, set forth the facts within their knowledge, concerning the arrest of M. Diamandi. After an exchange of views, the necessity of unanimous and immediate action was recognized and the terms of a collective note were agreed upon.

"The American Ambassador declared his intention of informing the Smolny Institute that a refusal might result in the departure of the Ambassadors and Ministers, or some of them. It was considered desirable to incorporate a statement to this effect in the note to M. Lenin. The Italian Ambassador informed the meeting of an attempt that had been made on his house the preceding night, and requested the American Ambassador to transmit a note on the subject to M. Lenin. It was decided to inquire by telephone from the Smolny Institute at what time it would be possible to make a call upon M. Lenin. The diplomatic representatives of all nations with diplomatic missions in Russia met again at the American Embassy at three o'clock in the afternoon.

"At four o'clock, the hour fixed by M. Lenin, the Corps Diplomatique presented itself at the Smolny Institute, and was conducted to the second floor, room no. 35, and introduced to M. Lenin by the American Ambassador, who also, speaking in English, explained to M. Lenin the reason of the visit.

"M. Lenin and M. Zalkind called, and the latter, after expressing the wish that the interview should be conducted in French, the diplomatic language, sought to explain the circumstances that had led to the measures taken against M. Diamandi. The French Ambassador immediately protested, declaring that to his knowledge no such measures had been taken, and that he had no explanation or to discuss them, but only desired to have the principle of diplomatic inviolability respected, a principle quite independent of any question of fact.

"M. Lenin and M. Zalkind declared that there was another principle to which they already mentioned, namely, the necessity for preventing war between Russian and Rumanian soldiers. They pointed to the clashes between the troops of the two nations, the fault of the Rumanians, and the urgent necessity for taking measures to avoid any embitterment of the conflict. M. Zalkind remarked that Rumania was the Ally of Russia and it was impossible to admit that a state would betray its obligations to its Allies.

"The French Ambassador again refused to continue such a discussion; in his opinion it was impossible to judge the facts with information from one side only.

"The Belgian Minister expressed the opinion that in any case it appeared from the explanation put forward that M. Diamandi had been arrested not for anything concerning himself personally, but in consequence of circumstances incriminating some of his nationals. Such action—seizing hostages who,

Innocent, were made to suffer instead of those merely supposedly blameworthy—was a proceeding of the Imperialistic war applied to Belgium by Germany.

"The Serbian Minister drew attention to the fact that when Serbia was attacked by Austria, and afterwards by the latter's allies, she respected the persons of the diplomatic representatives of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, in spite of the horrors of the invasion and the crimes committed by the enemy.

"The French Ambassador insisted upon an immediate reply, and warned M. Lenin that a refusal might entail the departure of the Corps Diplomatique from the city, where it no longer found itself safe. He set forth, in support of the correctness of this interpretation of the position of the Corps, the occurrences at the Italian Embassy.

"M. Lenin and M. Zalkind expressed their regret and affirmed that they would have done their best to prevent what had happened had they known of it.

"The American Ambassador drew the attention of M. Lenin to the fact that the arrest of M. Diamandi, instead of preventing war between Rumania and Russia, could only help to bring about such a state of affairs, whilst his liberation would contribute to the re-establishment of good relations between the two nations.

"M. Lenin declared that he was ready to discuss this question, seeing that the American Ambassador guaranteed the preservation of peace. The American and French Ambassadors protested against this interpretation of what the American Ambassador had said, he having only expressed an opinion and being neither able nor willing to give any guarantee in the matter.

"M. Lenin replied that this opinion seemed to him quite sufficient ground for bringing the matter for discussion at the Council of the People's Commissioners; he promised, in view of the insistence of the French Ambassador, that the Council would discuss the matter the same evening, and the result of the discussion would be communicated by him to the American Ambassador. The notes of the Corps Diplomatique relative to this matter were left at the Smolny Institute, as well as that of the Italian Ambassador relative to the incident at his Embassy the preceding night."

**II. The Italian Embassy Incident**  
"In the course of the interview between the Corps Diplomatique and M. Lenin and Zalkind, concerning the liberation of M. Diamandi, a protest was lodged with M. Lenin on the subject of the violation of the extraterritoriality of the Italian Embassy on the night of the 31st December. The People's Commissioners were not aware of what had taken place. The Ambassadors and the Ministers protested against the violation of the law, and awaited a reply from the Smolny Institute and the execution of due punishment."

## Obituary

**Very Rev. Steeneman**  
The Belgian Mission in Shanghai yesterday informed The China Press of the death of the Very Rev. Father Jean Baptiste Steeneman, head of the Mission in Sinkiang. Father Steeneman died of typhus in the Mission Compound at Sinkiang. It is believed. The telegram announcing his death was dated February 19.

Father Steeneman was one of the oldest missionaries in China, having had forty years of evangelistic work here. He was 65 years old, having been born in 1853 in Brielle, in Holland. He was ordained a priest in June, 1876, and came to China in March, 1878.

**In Paris By April,  
Says Hindenburg**

(Continued from Page 1)  
five prisoners southward of Lens. Lancashire, Border and Yorkshire troops raided the German positions on a wide front in the southern portion of Houthulst Forest, killing a large number and capturing twenty-seven and a machine-gun. Our casualties were slight.

The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:  
Our aircraft on the night of the

17/18-dropped several tons of explosives on Zebrugge Mole and docks and Brugge Docks. Bombs were observed to fall alongside a submarine shelter and in the vicinity of the lock-gates and quays.

In the forenoon yesterday our aircraft attacked the aerodrome at Varsenare, obtaining several direct hits on the hangars and sheds.

Three enemy aircraft were destroyed in our patrols.

All our machines returned.

London, February 18.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We drove off a raid eastward of Ephey.

The hostile artillery has been active in the Cambrai, Armentieres and Tynes sectors.

On Sunday our aeroplanes dropped six tons of bombs on various targets, including the aerodromes at Tournai and Lille and a dump near Courtrai.

There was severe fighting in the air.

We brought down ten enemy machines and drove down six. Three of ours are missing.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We drove off raiders in the neighborhood of Gavelle.

The Portuguese took a few prisoners in the neighborhood of Neuve-Chapelle.

The enemy suffered casualties in pool encounters in the Messines sector.

**The Admiralty reports:**  
Our aircraft dropped many bombs on Uytkerke aerodrome at noon on Sunday. One of the enemy aircraft was driven down. All ours returned.

**Enemy Cities Bombed**  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Last night we made further raids on the aerodromes at Ghent and Tournai and the railway station and sidings at Conflans, where a ton of bombs was dropped, bursts observed and a large fire started.

Today our squadrons made a daylight raid with excellent results on the barracks and railway station at Treves and the Steel Works and railway station at Thionville. They caused two large fires at Treves which were obtained on the railway station at Thionville.

All our machines returned from these raids despite a very heavy and accurate anti-aircraft gun-fire.

**Germs Beaten On French Front**  
Paris, February 19.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

There were artillery actions during the night in the region south of the Forest of St. Godan, in the sector of Charignot and northwest of Bézonnay.

The official communiqué issued this evening reports:  
In Champagne the Germans made a new attack this afternoon against our positions southwest of Butte Du Meuil. Our fire prevented the attackers reaching our lines.

This morning an attack was made in the same region by three battalions of German troops. The enemy was everywhere expelled, suffering heavy losses.

Our activity in the air continued. We dropped thirteen tons of explosives in the region of Metz, causing several fires and explosions.

The official communiqué issued yesterday afternoon reports:  
There has been a violent artillery action in the region of Verdun.

We repulsed a German attack against the positions we captured on the 13th at Butte-du-Meil, taking some prisoners.

## CATHEDRAL SCHOOL BOYS COMPETE FOR SHIELD

China Press Physical Efficiency  
Trophy Is Won By  
Tippin's Team

THE CHINA PRESS Physical Efficiency Shield Competition took place in the Cathedral Compound yesterday afternoon when the boys of the Cathedral School struggled valiantly for the trophy.

The shield was presented to the School in 1916 for the best team work. Last year it was won by Elias' team. This year the School was divided into four sections, each controlled by a prefect. Marks were awarded on turn-out, physical exercises, games and a march past.

Major Pilcher was the inspecting officer and he was accompanied by Major Manners and Dean Walker.

Tippin's team was extremely smart in the exercises and in that part of the competition did not lose a mark. His team proved the ultimate winners by the narrow margin of one mark.

Richard's team, with 112 marks out of a total of 120, was placed second.

Major Pilcher awarded all the teams full marks for their turn-out and expressed pleasure and admiration at the smart appearance of the boys. A large number of parents and friends followed the work with the greatest interest.

Major Pilcher, in presenting the shield, said he preferred competitions of this kind rather than those in which individuals gained prizes.

"Here is a contest in which everyone works for everyone else, everyone works for the team," he said.

At the same time he congratulated the winning team on having so smart a leader as Tippin, "who" he said, "would one day make a fine non-com for the S.V.C."

The boys gave loud cheers for the victors and even louder cheers for Major Pilcher.

## Today's Football

S.F.C. v. St. Xavier's

A league match between the Shanghai Football Club and the St. Xavier's Football Club second elevens will be played on the S.F.C. ground at 2.30 p.m. today. Following are the teams:

St. Xavier's 2nds—H. Garry, H. Favacho, W. Favacho, F. Gutierrez, Sr., F. Dixon, A. Gordes, T. Murray (Capt.), G. Silva, F. Gutierrez, Jr., J. Dew, J. Gutierrez. Reserves—W. Murray and D. Vega.

Football Club 2nds—L. Bertie, J. H. Johns and A. E. Donald; D. Arthur, C. Craigie-Rose (Capt.) and G. F. Lindsay; T. D. Macdonald, F.

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R. Gabbott, J. Baid, K. Johansen C. Sofoulis, E. Johansson, A. Sofoulis and S. T. Clarke.  
Society v. Endeavorers  
There will be a match between these teams today in the Race Course on the S.R.C. ground. Kick off at 2.30 p.m. The teams follow: Endeavorers' Sunday School—A. McKerro, F. Whitack, B. H. Smith, J. Mahon, S. Emmamooden, E. Gifford, (Capt.), G. Potterton, T. Emmamooden. Reserves—N. C. Young, E. Lester.  
Society—B. A. Shirasee, V. F. Maher, P. Oliveros, J. Harvey, W. J. Noodt, H. Champney, H. Stellingwerf, J. Stellingwerf (Capt.), C. Pomas, H. J. Sanft and C. Fuxman. Reserve—H. Wilson.

## CASTORIA

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## The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the coils, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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## WEATHER

Misty but rather fine weather in our  
regions. Monsoon freshening in  
the South.

## CARD OF THANKS

Mr. J. H. de Reus and family desire to  
convey to all their friends their  
sincere thanks and appreciation for the  
kindness and sympathy shown in their  
sorrow and bereavement and grief, as  
well as for the beautiful flowers sent.  
15993

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 23, 1918

## Lord Northcliffe's New Task

THE appointment of Lord Northcliffe as Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries will be hailed with satisfaction in Allied circles. It means that this tremendously important department of war work, long neglected by the Allies, is from now on to be prosecuted with as much vigor as is being expended in other departments.

What Lord Northcliffe doesn't know about the fascinating art of publicity isn't worth knowing. He is the best known and most successful organizer and directing publicist in the world, a man of great experience and unequalled energies.

The new task to which he now turns his hands is one that has been clamoring for a man of his gift. Barring a few pamphlets containing notes and speeches of Lloyd George and President Wilson, distributed haphazardly in enemy countries, little or nothing has been done during the course of the war to acquaint the people of Germany with the real aims and objects of the Allies—and, as a result, people of Germany may be said even now to be largely ignorant of what these are.

Heretofore practically all the publicity propaganda has been conducted by the other side, and through his long residence in America Lord Northcliffe will be familiar with all the German tricks and be able to go them one better.

That Great Britain is not going it alone in this step is revealed by recent news from America where a similar campaign is in course of preparation. We note from a recent exchange that "an effort to bring to the minds of the German people, through neutrals, the exact aims and intentions of the American people is to be made by the Federal Committee on Public Information. In the carrying out of this plan three or four persons have been selected by the chairman of the committee, one of whom is Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

"Mrs. Whitehouse will probably go to Switzerland and will be the first woman to go abroad on such a mission. It was stated she was not an appointee of the Administration, but was selected for the post and appointed by George Creel.

"Mr. Edgar G. Sisson of the committee has been in Petrograd several months engaged in the same character of work Mrs. Whitehouse will take up. Rumor has it that William Jennings Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt are among those selected for the work.

Mrs. Whitehouse's expenses, and probably her salary if she accepts one, will be paid out of the funds of the Committee on Public Information. These funds come in turn from the President's \$100,000,000 emergency fund.

"The exact information Mrs. Whitehouse will be expected to disseminate has not yet been compiled. She will be told before she sails what her duties will be, and she will take her texts and information

principally from the pronouncements of the President and other accepted public utterances. From time to time information will be furnished to her, and she will act as agent of the committee.

"In his last report to Congress Mr. Creel recommended that because of the absolute ignorance shown by the German people of the real purposes underlying America's entry into the war some effort should be made to give them the truth of America's position. Inasmuch as neutrals were also somewhat vague in their impressions of America's intentions it was thought best that this work be carried out through a direct education of the neutrals as to the United States' plans and purposes.

"It was hoped that the actual truths would thus reach the German people from such sources, despite the efforts of their rulers to keep them in ignorance.

"Mrs. Whitehouse was one of three or four suggested by Mr. Creel to do this work. She is Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party."

The work of preparing the facts and arguments in this big campaign will be easy enough but the efforts to get them into the hands and minds of the closely-guarded peoples of the Central Empires will be difficult and adventurous and fraught with perils the frightfulness of which may be guessed from the fact that two British aviators recently were sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude each for dropping pamphlets in the German lines.

If you drop a bomb in Germany and are captured you are accorded the honors of war but if you drop a pamphlet and are captured you get ten years in the penitentiary. The German rulers fear the facts of this war getting into the minds of their people more than they fear bullets in their bodies. They are more afraid of pamphlets than of shells. Wherefore all hail, and let's hail, the frightful pamphlet!

## H. G. Wells And The Bolsheviks

THE recent statement of the Bolshevik Government charging that its failure to obtain a real, democratic peace at Brest-Litovsk was in part due to the silent support given to the German ruling classes by certain influential classes in Great Britain and France finds some support in Mr. H. G. Wells' discussion of Lord Lansdowne's letter in The Daily Mail of December 26, although Mr. Wells' article was written long before Trotsky brought his sensational accusation. Mr. Wells said:

"We want Germany to become a democratically controlled state, such as is the United States today, with open methods and pacific intentions, instead of remaining the 'clenched fist.' If we can bring that about we have achieved our war aim; if we cannot, then this struggle has been for us only such a loss and failure as humanity never has known before.

"In Great Britain there are groups and classes of people, not numerous and not representative, but who are placed in high and influential positions and capable of free and public utterance, who are secretly and bitterly hostile to this great war aim. It is manifest now by a hundred signs that they dread the fall of monarchy in Germany and Austria. Far rather would they make the most abject surrenders to the Kaiser than deal with renaissance, republican Germany.

"The recent letter of Lord Lansdowne urging peace with German imperialism was but a feeble from the pacifist side of this most influential section of our public life. Lord Lansdowne's letter was the letter of a peer who fears revolution more than national dishonor.

"If we Allies are honest, then if a revolution started in Germany today we should, if anything, lower the price of peace to Germany, but these people who pretend to lead us will state nothing of the sort. For them a revolution in Germany would be the signal for putting up the price of peace. At any risk they are resolved that a German revolution shall not happen.

"We should replace the false issue of Germany and Great Britain fighting for the hegemony of Europe—a lie upon which the German Government always traded, and in which our extreme Tory Press always supported the German Government—by the true issue, which is freedom versus imperialism, a league of nations versus that net of diplomatic roguery and aristocratic greed and conceit which dragged us all into this vast welter of bloodshed and loss."

## Trotsky An Uncanny Political Prophet

Leon Trotsky, Russia's Bolshevik Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a deep impression upon fellow Socialists during his short stay in this city, says the New York World. He remained only a few months—from late in December, 1916, until early in April of last year—but in that time, while living in penury with his wife and two sons in a three-room apartment in the Bronx, he succeeded in interesting Socialists everywhere in his propaganda for a general peace.

Arrived 'Hard Up' Trotsky was "hard up." Exiled from Europe, he arrived in New York penniless. But his reputation as one of the most aggressive advocates of social revolution had preceded him, and his welcome here was cordial.

His workshop was the little editorial office of the New York Mirror, a Russian newspaper published in St. Mark's Place. His only source of revenue seems to have been public speaking. In all Trotsky lectured thirty times, receiving never more than \$10 a lecture. On that sum he fed and clothed his family and furnished their apartment.

Trotsky was in Germany when the war broke out and he was disgusted with the attitude of his German comrades. They in turn were angry at his taunts. They said that German Socialists were practical and they pointed to the largest, best-disciplined and most successful Socialist organization in the world to prove their practicality. It was all right for Russians, they said, to talk so loudly, but what had the Russian Socialists accomplished?

Trotsky answered that the most revolutionary program would be in the last analysis the most practical, and in the contemplation of what seemed to him the utter breakdown of the beloved "international," he began to formulate his program.

He was President of first Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, which defied the Tsar in 1905. When that revolution was temporarily put down—Trotsky insists that it did not fail—he was exiled to Siberia. He escaped from there to Germany, where he was imprisoned for his anti-militarist activities, and expelled from the country when the war began.

Just a little more than a year ago he came to New York to await the revolution which he felt was imminent. Among his associates he was known as a cultured and educated man who "knew Marx backward" and was thoroughly familiar with all the standard works on politics, economics and government.

Thomas Seltzer, formerly an editor of the Masses and an active Socialist, was among Trotsky's closest friends, seeing him almost daily.

"I am not at all surprised by Trotsky's rapid rise to power in Russia because I know the force of the character, the sincerity of his motives and his unusual gifts as an orator," said Mr. Seltzer.

Anything But Pro-German "The talk that Trotsky is pro-German at heart," he continued, "is plain nonsense. This was demonstrated while he was interned at Hallifax last April in a way that never has become public.

"He was on his way back to Russia when the British authorities halted him at Halifax and put him in an internment camp full of German soldiers. The official excuse for this action was a suspicion that Trotsky's real mission was to revive German influence in Russia.

"Trotsky started his peace propaganda the very first day of his internment and kept it up for the full six weeks of his stay. After he had been arguing his theories for several weeks the German officers in the camp became alarmed and tried to have him removed to some other camp.

"Trotsky is tall, broad-shouldered and alert in every movement. His manner is that of an accomplished man, but the thing about him that first impresses one is the scope of his knowledge. As a student of political history he has few equals, and in the accurate forecasting of political events he has a gift that is almost uncanny.

"About half of those who met him here," Mr. Seltzer continued, "regard him as a sort of prophet. He arrived, foretelling the speedy overthrow of the Tsar and announcing that his stay here would be short because the coming revolution would demand his presence in Russia.

"He was laughed at a little, but it all came true, even before the laugh subsided. Again, he predicted the entrance of the United States into the war at a moment when such a contingency seemed most remote.

"I do not prophesy. I simply talk from my knowledge of the inevitable," said Trotsky.

"And that is Trotsky's secret. He simply talks of what he knows."

The World announces the publication of Mr. Trotsky's book "The Bolsheviks and World Peace."

## Concerning The Bolsheviks

Some Data Bearing On The History Of The Party And Its Aims As Stated By A Member

By Frederic J. Haskin

A change of attitude toward the Russian Bolsheviks is noticeable here. It can be traced principally to President Wilson's address to Congress, in which he characterized the Russian representative at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference as "sincere and in earnest," besides speaking in high terms of Russia and her leaders at other points in his address.

Even the action of the Bolsheviks in dissolving the constituent assembly, when it failed to give them a majority, has apparently not alienated the sympathy of allies and neutrals, although this step undoubtedly created an unfavorable impression. But foreigners are concerned principally with Russia's attitude toward Germany, not with her domestic problems, and it is on their foreign policy that the world judges the Bolsheviks.

The Bolshevik party must stand or fall by the results of its coup in dissolving the constituent assembly. If the Russian people back the action solidly, it is probable that the Bolsheviks will soon be recognized as a de facto government. If, on the other hand, the Mensheviks and the Constitutional Democrats, whose majority in the assembly was turned out-of-doors with the bayonet, rally enough support to start a serious civil war with the Bolsheviks, the latter party is convicted of failing to carry out the will of the majority.

The Bolsheviks claim that practically the whole of Russia is behind them, and point for proof to the support of the All-Russian Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates. They ascribe their failure to show a majority in the assembly to the alleged fact that the elections were held under rules drawn by other parties. The accuracy of this statement will be proved or disproved by the events of the next few weeks.

Some light is cast on the nature and purpose of the Bolsheviks by an old member of the party now in Washington. It is a mistake, he says, to regard Bolshevism as a new development brought to the surface by the revolution. The Bolshevik party is fifteen years old, dating back to the second congress of Russian Socialists, which was held on Austrian soil in 1902. Lenin has held the leadership of the party ever since that date.

Like most Russian radicals under the old regime, Lenin, now premier, dates his active entry into Russian politics from the time of his first arrest, which occurred in 1887. Most Russian agitation of that date was revolutionary rather than socialist. It was seven years later, in 1894, that Lenin founded the first socialist organization in Russia. In company with a comrade, afterwards executed, he published an illicit socialist newspaper. The first edition consisted of four copies, written by Lenin's own hand. Some of the later editions were written by hand in jail, and smuggled into the outside world. Manuscript copies of this underground publication, written by Lenin, have recently come to the Library of Congress in Washington.

Later Lenin was exiled to Siberia, but he managed to make his way to Switzerland, whence he attended the conference in Austria at which the Bolshevik party had its birth. The delegates to this congress were quite evenly divided into moderate and extremist camps. The moderate advocated working toward the purely communistic state by degrees, compromising at first with the interests of the middle classes, who would naturally be opposed to radical measures directed against property and commerce. The extremists, on the other hand, advocated quick, direct action, the establishment of communism by confiscating all land and industry at once. A vote was taken, and the extremists won by a single vote. Hence they took the name of Bolsheviks, which means "the majority party," while the moderate minority became the mensheviks.

The present dominance of the Bolsheviks over their various rival radical parties, according to the same member of the party, is due principally to the fact that they took steps to meet the popular demand in a war policy. (The slogan of the Russians was "Bread and peace.") The sincerity and ideals of the Kerensky government failed to hold popular support, apparently, not because Kerensky failed to make peace, but because he judged it inadvisable to take any immediate steps leading toward peace. The people wanted action.

When the Bolshevik leaders called the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, the world concluded that they would make a "peace at any price." Subsequent developments indicate that this is not the case. In fact, they have taken a rather uncompromising stand. If they were familiar with conditions in Germany, where many of them had lived, they must have realized that their peace terms stood scant chance of acceptance. Why, then, did they offer them?

Their course, according to members of the party, was dictated by two considerations: First, the remote possibility that popular pressure at home would compel the German autocracy to yield, and second the absolute necessity for putting the war on a new basis if it was to be continued at all. The Russian troops hated everything that savored of the old regime in Russia. The war they were fighting had begun under the Tsar and been mismanaged by the old bureaucracy. They were tired of it.

The effect of the peace conference may be to begin another war which will have the support of the Russian people. If the German militarists do not agree to a peace based on the principle of the self-determination of all nationalities large or small, the Bolsheviks say they will declare a new, revolutionary war on German autocracy. Ensign Krylenko's call for volunteers is regarded as the first move in preparation for such a war. It is said that thousands of Russians now in the United States will return to Russia to fight in the revolutionary armies, and the Bolsheviks look for new popular fervor once Russia is convinced that German imperialism is all that stands in the way of peace.

Just how effective such a revolutionary war would be from the standpoint of the military situation as a whole is conditioned by certain other views of the Bolsheviks. Along with the rest of the Allies, they take the view that they are not fighting the German people, but they carry this idea so far that it is probable that they will not undertake aggressive military operations against the German armies. They are more likely to conduct vigorous campaigns of revolutionary propaganda among such portions of the German people and armies as they can reach. At least, however, a revolutionary war would result in the continued closing of the Russian frontiers, and shut Germany out from Russian economic resources.

The Russian socialists continue to have more faith than the rest of the world in an uprising of the German people. When war was declared, numerous Russian agitators were in Germany. They called on the German international socialists to carry out the pledges of the international organization by refusing to support a war policy. The Germans refused, on the ground that in a war between Russian and German autocracy, they preferred to support the German. They had visions of a Cossack invasion and a reign of Russian terror.

The Bolsheviks hoped that with Russia suddenly converted from the most reactionary of autocracies to a radical democracy, the attitude of the powerful German socialist party would change. They hoped that the downfall of the Russian autocracy would deprive the German autocracy of its most telling weapon for holding the German people to blind acquiescence in militarism. Inasmuch as almost a year has elapsed since the Russian revolution without any apparent weakening of the grip of the German military caste, it seems that the Russians overestimated the importance of this factor.

In spite of the apparent emptiness of this hope, the attitude of the Bolsheviks at the peace conferences has lightened the gloom of the Russian situation. Trotsky's recent refusal to preface the proposed peace terms with the statement that Germany and Russia "have resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship" is regarded as encouragingly significant of the attitude of the Bolshevik leaders toward the German military party.

## War Time Wallops

Has the editor who referred to Mr. Calliaux as being disloyal arranged all his requests and testimonials, in case Mme. Calliaux sends in her card?—Kansas City Star.

It is said that "Bolshevik" is in no standard dictionary, which is not strange when it is considered that the Bolsheviks are not up to standard in any other way, either.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Austria now favors a "speedy peace." As we recall it, she also favored a speedy war.—Brooklyn Eagle.

When the worst has happened Germany may gladly find refuge in the declaration of the Allies for the protection of the rights of weak nations.—Newark News.

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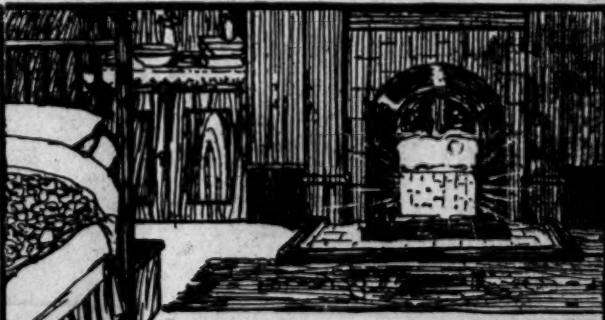
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Felix Mendelssohn Writes Home From London

June 7, 1829.

On Saturday I was to play at a concert, and I had never yet tried the strange new Clementi grand-piano which the firm had sent for my use. I went into the empty concert-room, where my symphony had been performed, and which now echoed with every footstep, and I felt a little moved. The piano was locked; the key had to be sent for, but did not come. Meanwhile I sat down to the old gray instrument, on which the fingers of several generations may

have played, meaning to practice my piece thoroughly, but I fell unawares into strange fantasies, and dwelt on them until people began to come in and remind me that I ought to have been studying—only the large hall made me think of something else—in short, the concert hour (two o'clock) approached, and I had never touched the instrument.

However, I kept up my spirits, and put myself into grand toilette (for Becky's journal of fashions: very long white trousers, brown silk waistcoat,

black neck-tie, and blue dress coat). When I mounted the orchestra and found it quite filled with ladies, who had not been able to find a place in the room, and when I saw the room fuller than it ever had been, so many gay ladies' bonnets, and the fearful heat, and the unknown instrument, a panic came over me, and up to the moment when I went on I felt exceedingly nervous.

But as the gay bonnets gave me a nice reception and applauded when I came in, as they were very attentive and quiet (which with this talkative concert public is a rare thing), and as I found the instrument very excellent and of a light touch, I lost all my timidity, became quite comfortable, and was highly amused to see the bonnets agitated at every little cadenza, which to me and many critics brought to mind the smile of the wind and the tulip-bed.

I was immensely pleased to find that the public here is good to me and likes me, and that I owe a great many more acquaintances to my music than to my letters of introduction, which really were powerful and numerous enough—in short, I was very happy on Saturday.

I had to be off into the country, found no carriage, and was obliged to walk in the cool of the evening; many musical ideas came into my mind which I sang out loud to myself, for I went a lonely path through meadows, and met no one; the whole sky was gray, with a purple streak on the horizon, and the thick cloud of smoke behind me. As soon as I find some quiet either here or in Scotland, I will write various things, and the Scottish bagpipe shall not exist in vain.

That night I remained in the country, and then drove with G. on a fresh damp morning to Richmond in a little cabriolet. The way goes over the suspension-bridge, through villages with houses covered with roses instead of vines, so that the fresh flowers on the smoky walls have a strange effect. In Richmond, on a hill which commands a view of the immeasurable green plain studded with trees, close at hand, bright, warm,

green, and (not a thousand yards off) blue, hazy, and fading away; and where you see Windsor on one side, and London on the other in a misty cloud, there we laid ourselves down and spent our Sunday very quietly and solemnly.

I have been entrusted with a commission, and you will laugh immensely when you hear what it is. It gives me great pleasure, as it is quite unique, and possible only in London. I am to compose a festival song for a celebration which is to take place in Ceylon! The natives some time ago were emancipated, and intend keeping the anniversary of the event, and are to sing a song on the occasion; and Sir Alexander Johnston, the Governor of Ceylon, has given me the order. It is really very mad and droll; and for two whole days I have laughed at it to myself.—Translated from the German of Felix Mendelssohn by Carl Klingemann.

## Moliere

"Comedy should, before all things, amuse and be fruitful, it should appeal to the heart and to the head, it should be written with the intention of satirizing men's bad or foolish qualities and their manners, and also of showing the good sides of their nature; and every comedy—apart from farce, which is the nonsense of comedy—should have a moral."

"Moliere," Henry M. Trollope writes in his "Life of Moliere," "did not offer his moral as a precept. He made it from part of the plot and of the characterization in a play, but he so disguised it by satire or irony that the reader or spectator enjoys his lesson as though it were a thing of delight. Moliere knew exceedingly well how to gild his pill. It was he who wrote in the last scene of 'Amphitryon': 'Le Seigneur Jupiter: soit dorer la pilule.'"

"He shows that it is distinctly not the office of the comic dramatist to preach to his audience. When most in earnest he wrote thoroughly in the vein of comedy, often mixing strong ridicule with his censure, and his lessons nearly always afford amusement, and are read with pleasure. He teaches that it is the office of comedy to show how men and women act and react upon one another in the play of life, and proclaim themselves to be what they are by their speech and by their deeds. Comedy concerns itself far more with men's likes and dislikes, with their fads or their caprices, than with their mental abilities. Man's

nature is strangely interwoven; but, if we think of it, our humors and our contradictions—be they grave or gay, fickle or persevering, mean or honest, generous or selfish, courageous or timid—will be a tolerably sure guide, from the point of view of comedy, to our personal characteristics."

"A large part of Moliere's comedy is seen in satire or irony against the world's humbug. Carlyle called this sham, and growled over it contemptuously. Moliere showed wrongdoing more clearly and in a better spirit, and he made people laugh at their own weaknesses. The comic dramatist is fully within his province if he can by fair satire expose vices and follies and thus exhibit their harm and their folly; and if it is given to him to make others feel disgust or dislike by his laughter, he may perhaps effect his object. When Moliere had a strong moral purpose in view, he made true comedy the vehicle for teaching his lesson, and he showed his purpose with great comic force. When he condemned the cruelty or the selfishness or fathers or guardians, the heartlessness of women, hypocrisy, and what passed for atheism, and the dishonesty of doctors, his characterization gives so much pleasure that no one feels his lesson to be wearisome; though there have been some who have missed his teaching because they have not understood the intended caricature and its ridicule."

"It was not in Moliere's nature to wish to preach. He gave satirical and comic pictures of what he saw and heard, and he described with censure or with ridicule the results produced by bad or foolish actions. He loved pleasant rattle and the fun of good satire and irony, and his wish to ridicule was always governed by charitable intentions, and by a desire not to wound when chastisement was not deserved. He was never ill-natured, though, when he meant to punish, he knew how to use his whip. But mere punishment for its own sake of a bad man, says a Harpagon, is distasteful. It savors of coarseness. 'It is excellent To have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous To use it like a giant.'"

## \* A Great Hill's Chalky Brow

His way wound on and on  
Still up and still he had won  
Up to a great hill's chalky brow,  
Whence looking back he saw below  
The town spread out, church, square,  
And street,  
And baily, crawling up the feet  
Of the long yew-bespinkled hill;  
And in the fragrant air and still,  
Seeming to gain new life from it,  
The doves from roof to roof did flit:  
The early firs sent up their smoke  
That seemed to him to tell of folk  
New wakened unto great delight...  
Now the road turned to his left hand  
And led him through a table-land,  
Windy and barren of all grain;  
But where a hollow specked the plain  
The yew-trees hugged the sides of it,  
And 'mid them did the woodcock flit  
Or sang well-sheltered from the wind,  
And all about the sheep did find  
Sweet grass, the while the shepherd's  
song  
Rang clear, as Michael sped along.  
—William Morris



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## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	Dec. 13
Kamakura Maru	Jan. 13
Kanagawa Maru	Jan. 21
Mishima Maru	Jan. 21
For Liverpool	Jan. 30
Kawachi Maru	Feb. 17
Taihyoku Maru	Jan. 24
Tamba Maru	Dec. 29
For New York	Dec. 9
Maloppe	Dec. 9
For San Francisco	Jan. 21
Adams Smith	Feb. 12
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 28
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 28
For Tacoma	Dec. 29
Hawaii Maru	Jan. 2
Javary	Jan. 2
For Seattle	Feb. 17
Suwa Maru	Feb. 17

## Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Luensho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.  
The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.  
The I.C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The C.N. s.s. Luensho left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The H.O. s.s. Tehshing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The I.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The C.N. s.s. Tunchow left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.  
The C.M. s.s. Haiming will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.  
The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Dmi Maru, with mails left Nagsasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. s.s. wharf today, about 9.30 p.m. She will be despatched for Nagsasaki on Tuesday, February 26.

## Sicawei Weather Report

21.—Signs of shallow depressions travelling in Eastern China. Overcast and misty weather with moderate and variable breezes in our regions.  
22.—Misty but rather fine weather. Barometer rising. The breezes have veered to the W.N.W.

Friday, February 22, 1918.

## WEATHER 4 a.m. 8 a.m.

Bar. at Centg., mm...	771.09	772.45
Bar. at Centg., inches...	30.34	30.41
Variation mm for 24h	11.93	12.89
Variation mm for 21h	15.00	12.98
Wind—Direction	N	W
Wind—Kilom per hour	13	10
Wind—Miles	8.1	6.2
Temperature—Cen	3.9	6.5
Temperature—Fah	37.4	43.7
Humidity: co	95	60
Nebulosity 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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PLAIN & COLORED MADRASSEE OUR NEW STOCK—A BIG  
VARIETY OF NEW DESIGNS.

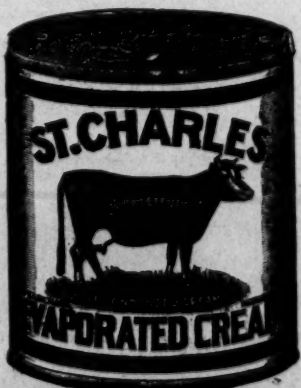
## ARTS &amp; CRAFTS, LTD.

43 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

THE PRE-EMINENT HOUSE FOR FURNISHING FABRICS

You wouldn't think of drinking unboiled water;  
Are you as careful about the milk you drink?

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has  
a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.



ST. CHARLES

Evaporated Cream

comes from healthy cows, raised under expert supervision. It is  
just pure rich milk, evaporated and condensed.

AGENTS FOR CHINA

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY

## "Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a  
"Mirror-like" SurfaceFalconite Enamel is representative of all  
that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour . . . . .Snow White

Surface . . . . .Brilliant and Mirror-like

Consistency . . . . .Slightly thicker than good body  
Veneish but flowing as freely and  
setting with the same over  
brilliance.Falconite gives a smooth porcelain surface that allows  
neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic  
durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

Further Particulars from:—

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.  
SHANGHAI



## GERMANS NOW USING SUPER-SUBMARINES

## Shanghai Piece Goods

 **Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.**   
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel. 778

It is a remarkable fact that during the entire course of the war only nine British transports have been sunk, with a total loss of less than 2,000 lives, although frequently a quarter of a million soldiers are a sea on a single day and altogether more than 11,000,000 men have been transported safely by water.

The weather also is against the Allies in a continuance of their successful aviation work against submarines. For the last two

Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	5-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	20-24
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.80-3.40
Pumpkins	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Sprinach	per lb	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	\$6.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	\$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$2.85
Rice	per 200 lb.	\$7.40
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$2.85
Bran	"	\$2.05

**"POLICE"**

Petrograd, Russia, January 26.—During a disorder in Petrograd yesterday a stray shot struck Maxim Gorky, noted writer and revolutionist, and slightly wounded him in the neck, according to newspaper reports.

### Holland Cancels 70 Passports

Amsterdam, January 4.—According to the Telegraf, seventy persons who intended to sail on the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam for the United States will be unable to do so because their passports have been withdrawn.



## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Eng.
Today							
Swallow and Hongkong	Train & Str.	17.00					
River Ports	Train & Str.	17.00					
Tientsin	Train & Str.	17.00					
do	Train & Str.	17.00					
Swallow	Train & Str.	17.00					
Hongkong & Canton	Train & Str.	17.00					
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	17.00					
Swallow (Daily except Sunday)	Train	17.00					
Hankow	Train	17.00					
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	17.00					
Hongkong & Canton	Train & Str.	17.00					
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & Epe	Train & Str.	17.00					
Monday, Feb. 25.							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	21.00					
Hongkong & Canton	Via Pukow	21.00					
Hongkong	Via Pukow	21.00					
H'kong, S'ports, C'mbo, India and U. Kingdom via Suez	Via Pukow	21.00					
River Ports	Train & Str.	17.00					
Tuesday, Feb. 26.							
Japan ports	Omi maru	9.00					
Wohaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Omi maru	9.00					
Tientsin, Manchuria & D'ny	Omi maru	9.00					
D'ny	Omi maru	9.00					
Wohaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Omi maru	9.00					
N'saki, Kobe, Y'ham, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via U.S.A.	Omi maru	9.00					
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Omi maru	9.00					
Wednesday, Feb. 27.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00					
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	Via Pukow	21.00					
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Via Pukow	21.00					
Amoy and Hongkong	Via Pukow	21.00					
Japan Ports	Chikuzen maru	18.00					
Friday, Mar. 1.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Takeshimaru	18.00					

Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

B Parcel post 5 p.m. on Saturday, February 23.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 7 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

## Local Outports Mail

## Permanent Notice

Destination	Mail	Close Daily
Shanghai-Nanking	Train	11.30
Sochow, Wushu and intermediate places	Train	11.30
Sochow, Wushu, Changchow and intermediate places	Train	11.30
Sochow, Wushu, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China	Train	11.30
Shanghai-Hangchow	Train	11.30

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ... \$1,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ... \$200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.

14, Peking Road.

(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:

Hankow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in gold and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.

Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.

C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Chow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports ... 11.30

Sochow, Wushu and intermediate places ... 11.30

Sochow, Wushu, Changchow and intermediate places ... 11.30

Sochow, Wushu, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ... 11.30

Shanghai-Hangchow ... 11.30

Sinchuan, (and Szechuan), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashi, Wangtun, Shashi, (and Tung-hianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangai), and Hangchow (also Huchow) ... 11.30

Sinchuan, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashi, Kashi, (and Tangai), Shashi, (and Tung-hianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangai), and Hangchow (also Huchow) ... 11.30

Sungkiang, Kashi, Hangchow and intermediate places ... 11.30

Ningpo via Hangchow ... 11.30

Minhang, Nankai and Tukiahang ... 11.30

Taiwan, Nankai, Feng-sien and Sinchuan ... 11.30

Courier ... 11.30

Chowpu ... 11.30

Foot Boat ... 11.30

Chwansha ... 11.30

Cycle Rider ... 11.30

Sicawei and Talpac ... 11.30

Kiangnan Arsenal ... 11.30

Sundays only ... 11.30

Woosung Train, Close Daily ... 11.30

Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan) ... 11.30

5.50 2.10 7.00 5.00 10.10 6.30 11.45

Steamer, Daily

Ningpo, Chinkiang, Tientsin and Wenchow ... 11.30

Steam Launch, Close Daily, a.m. p.m.

Tsungming, Paoshan, Halting and Miao-chien ... 11.30

Chuking and Pinghu ... 11.30

Huchow, Nankai and ... 11.30

## MITSUI BANK, LTD.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-Up) ... Yen 20,000,000

Reserve ... Yen 12,500,000

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Suimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:

Messrs. Barclays Bank Ltd.

The London City and Midland Bank Ltd.

New York: The National City Bank of New York

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

S. TAKEDA, Manager

## Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. ss. Hain Ningshao from Ningpo: Mr. C. Peacock.

Per C.N. ss. Hain Peking from Ningpo: Miss Graves.

Per I.C. ss. Loongoo from Hankow: Major T. E. Trueman, Miss E. Fredericks, Mrs. E. B. Struthers, and Mrs. R. G. Struthers.

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ... \$1,500,000

Reserve Fund ... \$1,500,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... \$1,500,000

Head Office:

33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

Mr. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Ipoh, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Rangoon, Bombay, Kiang, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, Seremban, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taping, Delhi, Manila, (P. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves ... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mouste, Singapore, Djibouti, N'oumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papote, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital ... H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up ... H.\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund ... H.\$120,000

Investment reserve fund ... H.\$20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ... 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund. Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ... 55,000,000 Roubles.

Reserve Fund ... 26,960,000 Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ... 1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayovsk, Vladivostok, Hallan, O'Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

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K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

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Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital:

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00

Chinese Mercantile Community ... 2,312,500.00

\$12,312,500.00

Reserve Fund ... 1,892,544.83

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts for 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Klukiang Road.

Capital ... Yen 80,000,000

Capital (Paid-Up) ... Yen 18,750,000

Reserve ... Yen 2,800,000

Deposits ... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

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K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

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K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Colon, Peking, Singapore, (Cristobal C.Z.), Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macoris.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Venezuela, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Valparaiso, Moscow, Ruzma, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Klukiang Road.

Capital ... Yen 80,000,000

Capital (Paid-Up) ... Yen 18,750,000

Reserve ... Yen 2,800,000

Deposits ... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

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Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

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Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ... \$1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ... 562,500

Reserve Fund ... 800,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Ceylon, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9763

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Klukiang Road.

Capital ... Yen 80,000,000

Capital (Paid-Up) ... Yen 18,750,000

Reserve ... Yen 2,800,000

Deposits ... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

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K. KODAMA, Manager.

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K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 1	10.00	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
11	10.00	San Francisco	Formosa	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	10.00	Seattle etc.	Formosa	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	10.00	Seattle etc.	Formosa	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	10.00	San Francisco	Formosa	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	10.00	San Francisco	Formosa	Jap.	N.Y.K.
9	10.00	Seattle etc.	Formosa	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 28	9.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar 1	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Formosa	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Takushima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 28	10.00	Swatow	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
29	10.00	Swatow	Tai-shun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	10.00	Swatow	Kwanlee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar 1	10.00	Swatow	Moscow	Jap.	O.S.K.
2	10.00	Swatow	Hsin-feng	Br.	B.S.
3	10.00	Swatow	Hsin-feng	Br.	B.S.
4	10.00	Swatow	Hsin-feng	Br.	B.S.
5	10.00	Swatow	Hsin-feng	Br.	B.S.
6	10.00	Swatow	Hsin-feng	Br.	B.S.
7	10.00	Swatow	Hsin-feng	Br.	B.S.
8	10.00	Swatow	Hsin-feng	Br.	B.S.
9	10.00	Swatow	Hsin-feng	Br.	B.S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 28	10.00	Tientsin	Protea	Rus.	K.M.A.
29	10.00	Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K.M.A.
30	10.00	Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K.M.A.
Mar 1	10.00	Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K.M.A.
2	10.00	Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K.M.A.
3	10.00	Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K.M.A.
4	10.00	Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K.M.A.
5	10.00	Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K.M.A.
6	10.00	Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K.M.A.
7	10.00	Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K.M.A.
8	10.00	Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K.M.A.
9	10.00	Tientsin	Upolu	Rus.	K.M.A.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 28	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
29	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
30	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
Mar 1	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
2	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
3	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
4	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
5	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
6	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
7	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
8	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.
9	10.00	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B.S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Agent	Arrive
Feb 21	Ningbo	Hsin Peking	2888 Br.	B.S.
22	Ningbo	Hsin Peking	2151 Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
23	Swatow	Esans	1127 Br.	J.M. & Co.
24	Chinwangtao	Protea	1878 Rus.	K.M.A.
25	Hankow	Chungking	1311 Br.	B.S.
26	Hankow	Chungking	2225 Jap.	N.Y.K.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Slangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, February 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co's Str. Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Feb. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, February 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 279.

**HANKOW AND PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Tangang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, February 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Mexico Maru Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on February 25, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Feb. 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW AND HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kailong, Captain E. J. Pottinger, will leave on Sunday, March 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

**HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Taimu, Captain J. S. Dewolf, will leave on Tuesday, March 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

**HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) VIA FOOCHEW AND KEELUNG.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on March 7, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**TIENTSIN DIRECT.**—The Str. Hsinfeng, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**TIENTSIN DIRECT.**—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered a.s. Protea February 24. For Freight apply to Agents, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

**CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.**—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered a.s. Upolu February 24. For Freight apply to Agents, No. 1, Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co's Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 26, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**DAIREN AND TSINGTAO.**—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Co's Pootung wharf on February 26, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shantung, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, February 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 2, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**TIENTSIN AND DAIREN VIA TSINGTAO.**—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on March 5, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 5, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Kwang-lee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co's str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, February 25 at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Foreign Ports

**TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, AND YOKOHAMA.**—The

## C. N. C.

### CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

#### YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

#### FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenho, Nankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The a.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

### "SUNSHINE BELT"

#### Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

## AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR ..... Mar. 2	S.S. COLOMBIA .... Mar. 9
S.S. COLOMBIA .... Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA .... Apr. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
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S.S. SANTA CRUZ .... Apr. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ .... June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

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(Subject to Alteration)

## AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"AFRICA MARU" .... (18,000 tons) Capt. Mar. 12, Mar. 19

## For Hongkong

"MEXICO MARU" .... (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Feb. 24, Feb. 26

## CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau arr. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" .... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Feb. 24, Feb. 26

For Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.

"KEELUNG MARU" .... (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Mar. 3, Mar. 5

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" .... (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 6, Mar. 7

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain — Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

## Book Your Passage to JAPAN

Via an "Empress" Steamer for the Summer Holidays

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to L. E. N. RYAN, agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Tuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918  
SIBERIA MARU ..... 15,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918  
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918  
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co's Building

'Phone No. 3229.

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## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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## S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

## WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU  
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE  
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

## FOR HONGKONG

MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co's Hongkong Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

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4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smoothing phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW



SHIPPING

# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.  
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
INABA MARU	12,500
IYO MARU	12,500

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irimawa	Mar. 17
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tosowa	Mar. 31
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE		(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)	
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudo	Feb. 23
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Feb. 26
TAKEKISHI MARU	4,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida	March 2
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui	March 5
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	March 9
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)			
CHIKUEN MARU	5,500	Capt. M. Tomita	Feb. 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	March 7
FOR JAPAN			
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano	March 7
KOBE TO SEATTLE			
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. I. Inadzu	Feb. 24
FOR HONGKONG			
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Mar. 8
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG			
SUWA MARU	21,000		April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20
AUSTRALIAN LINE			
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)			
TANGO MARU	14,000		Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000		April 17
AKI MARU	12,500		May 22
CALCUTTA LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
BOMBAY LINE			
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)			
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.			
For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IRIKAWA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.			
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.			

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in  
the Overland RouteBetween the Far East  
and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Co. Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Rezenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu." Al, and Lieber's.

## Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

German Consul's Aide  
Is Convicted In U. S.Former Secretary To Honolulu  
Agent Admits Conspiring  
For Indian Revolution

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
San Francisco, February 18.—Hans Schroeder, formerly Secretary of the German Consulate at Honolulu, has pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiring to create revolution in India and has been fined \$1,000 with an alternative of three months' imprisonment.

Washington Hears Of  
Ishii's Appointment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, February 18.—Viscount Ishii has been appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States in succession to Mr. Satō.

Senator Humbert  
Arrested In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, February 18.—Senator Humbert, who was mentioned in connection with the Bolo case, has been arrested.

## JAPANESE STRIKE STILL ON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Tokyo, February 22.—The strike at the Uruga Shipbuilding Company's Works has not been settled up to the present. The police are displaying great vigilance to prevent violence.

South Willing  
To Talk Peace

(Continued from Page 1)  
ing any further than Huayung, on the Honan-Shensi border.  
The Government instructed Tsuchin Ni Shih-chung of Anhui Thursday in a telegram to take every precaution against the activities of General Feng Yu-hsiang, who has joined hands with two of the most important military officers of Anhui, General Chang Wen-sung of Hsuehchow and General Ma Lien-chia of North Anhui.  
A mandate yesterday appointed General Chang Hual-chi Investigation Commissioner of Kiangsi and Hunan. Much speculation is evident over the probable successor to the Premier-ship. Former Premier Hsu Shih-chang and Hsueh Shih-ling, General Tsen Chen-hsuan and Wang Chi-hsian and former Minister Yang Shih-chi and Jiang Shih-yi are among the candidates.  
Reports are current in Hankow that Tsuchin Wang Chuan-yuan is about to be recalled and General Tsao Kun appointed Hupeh Tsuchin and General Yin Hung-shou the Civil Governor. Great excitement has been caused among the civilians over the change as well as the proclamation of independence by General Feng Yu-hsiang at Wusueh, against whom Tsuchin Wang has dispatched two field guns, two companies of artillery and the same number of infantry to Tienchiachen and Futikow, both in the vicinity of Wusueh.  
General Wang Shih-chien still holds his office in the joint bureau of the General Staff and the Ministry of War. A Chungking telegram last night stated that Tsuchin Liu Tsun-hou of Szechuen has been bottled up in Chengtu by Yunnanese and Kweichow troops and he will be forced to surrender.  
General Horvath, director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is expected to arrive at Peking tomorrow to consult the Chinese Government over the disposal of the line, according to an announcement made by the Russian Legation in Peking.

**Confusion Worse Confounded  
Sums Up Situation In Peking**  
From Our Own Correspondent  
Peking, February 18.—Confusion worse confounded is the only verdict that can be passed on the political developments of the past two days. The close of the New Year holidays apparently found everything in its status quo ante, but this was not so in reality. Each element in the situation had been slightly altering its position. The elements concerned are the President, the militant tuchuns, the Yangtze tuchuns and the South.  
The President had altered his position this much, that he had abandoned the fire-eating policy to which he seemed to have committed himself before the interval from business afforded by the New Year holidays. He was again veering round, it was said by the militants, to the "compromises" attitude. The militants, too, had slightly changed their position. Apparently the President, in his mandate a fortnight ago ordering the partial resumption of hostilities, had given them their head; they were quite at liberty to press forward and fight, but they have not so far availed themselves of the opportunity. They have shown no alacrity, they do not seem to have the stomach for fighting. They are hanging back, for some reason or another. For what? Ask the Yangtze tuchuns.  
The Yangtze tuchuns have changed their attitude too. They were, so their mouthpiece, General Li Shun, said, quite aware to whom they owed obedience, and though they hoped that it would be possible to achieve a complete understanding between north and south without fighting for it, yet they were prepared to do their duty loyally as military men, and if called upon to do so would fight to the bitter end. They seem to have changed their minds now, for General Feng Yu-hsiang, who is generally regarded here as the mouthpiece of General Li Shun, has sent to the

President a message that amounts, when stripped of its verbiage, to nothing more than a flat refusal to obey orders. His message is the more interesting in that it definitely states that though the President has ordered an advance, yet Feng Yu-hsiang knows quite well that the President would rather not fight, and so Feng Yu-hsiang is really serving the best interests of both the nation and the President by adopting a peaceful attitude.

Feng Yu-hsiang is in a position of high strategic importance. He is at Wusueh, where he can command all the Yangtze traffic, and can also without much difficulty command the traffic between Peking and the Wuhan cities. He can therefore put a very considerable spoke in the wheel of any northern tuchuns that

display too much militant activity. It is a very curious coincidence that just at the very moment when Feng Yu-hsiang, in a position to be able to inconvenience the military operations of the northern tuchuns, sends his telegram to the President, the Government in Peking should issue the revised Parliamentary Election Law, the revised Parliamentary Organization Law and the revised Outer Territories Election Law. It has been known for a fortnight that these laws were ready for promulgation, and at a recent Cabinet meeting the question was raised whether they should not be promulgated.

The occurrence of this remarkable coincidence is thus explained by those who profess to know what is going on: (1) Feng Yu-hsiang is the

mouthpiece of Li Shun; Li Shun is the agent of the President; therefore Feng Yu-hsiang is really acting in accordance with the wishes of the President in placing a little difficulty in the way of the movement of northern troops to the south; (2) the revised laws are all said to be much more liberal than was expected; the President has reason to suppose that they will be acceptable to the leaders in the south; therefore their promulgation at this juncture may cause the south to be willing to compromise, especially as they are supposed to be aware that Feng Yu-hsiang's little move is really directed by the President.

There is no need to doubt that

such admirable political stage-setting is quite possible in China; but one may well wonder whether it is going to be successful. If the temper of the southern leaders in the past few months is any indication of their temper now, they are not likely to be satisfied with half a loaf, for two reasons: first, they want a whole loaf; and second, they apparently never stood so near getting it. If they do get it, both they and the country will owe a considerable debt to the President for holding back the dogs of war so long, and for a bit of brilliant manoeuvring in these last few days, if the theory advanced by the cognoscenti has anything at all in it.

## Business and Official Notices

## COAL SUPPLY

TENDERS will be received until 12 o'clock noon, March 1st, 1918, for 3,000 tons good quality Steam Coal.

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## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
MAIN LINE.										MAIN LINE.									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	10.30	Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	9.20	10.40	11.30	12.30	13.30	14.30
Jessfield	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	10.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.09	8.30	9.40	10.50	11.40	12.30	13.30	14.30
Szechuen	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.30	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.30	11.00	Changsha	dep.	7.27	8.48	9.58	11.00	11.50	12.40	13.30	14.30
Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	11.15	Yehak	dep.	7.45	9.08	10.18	11.20	12.10	13.00	13.50	14.30
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	10.35	Kashai	dep.	7.48	9.03	10.13	11.15	12.05	12.55	13.45	14.30
Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	11.25	Sungkiang	dep.	7.50	9.05	10.15	11.17	12.07	12.57	13.47	14.30
Sungkiang	dep.	8.59	10.14	11.24	dep.	8.59	10.14	11.24	11.35	Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.18	10.33	11.38	12.48	13.53	14.53	15.53	16.53
Kashai	dep.	9.51	11.12	12.22	dep.	9.51	11.12	12.22	12.05	Shanghai South	dep.	8.35	10.50	11.55	13.05	14.10	15.10	16.10	17.10
Yehak	dep.	7.40	10.25	11.35	dep.	7.40	10.25	11.35	11.55										
Changsha	dep.	9.45	11.14	12.24	dep.	9.45	11.14	12.24	12.25										
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	14.00	dep.	11.10	12.50	14.00	14.10										
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	14.20	arr.	11.35	13.10	14.20	14.30										

## KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou	arr.		9.40	12.10		16.55	

R. Restaurant Cars

## KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25		17.20	
Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07
Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20

R. Restaurant Cars

## ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25		17.20	
Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07
Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20

R. Restaurant Cars



# Business and Official Notices

## NOTIFICATION

Offers are hereby invited for the supply of the undermentioned items, which are required in connexion with operations for the removal of the wreck of the S.S. Shaohsing.

- A sailing vessel of about 200 tons register tonnage. Purchase or charter. If chartered, permission required to fit auxiliary propelling machinery.
- Two Marine Motors of about 60 H.P. each.
- A steam winch to lift about 2½ tons on a single wire.
- A donkey boiler and feed pump to suit the winch.

The motors, steam winch and boiler may be second hand.

It is desired to negotiate for the supply of these items at as early a date as possible.

W. Ferd. Tyler,  
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,  
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1918.

## Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 75.

Re Registration and Sale of Foreshore Land (Shengko) on the Whangpoo River.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Notification No. 62 of 20th April, 1916, the registration and sale of foreshore land on the Whangpoo subsequent to November, 1911, is governed by the regulations of Supplementary Article No. 12 of the Conservancy Agreement.

The Public are warned that no shengko-plan or receipt for payment of shengko is valid unless issued by the Board.

For the information of the Public the Rules of procedure are here rendered:—

(1) Application for shengko shall be made by the owner, for Chinese lots through the Joint Measurement Office, for foreign owners through the Consulate concerned to the Joint Measurement Office, which will arrange with the Board for a joint measurement.

(2) A joint measurement having been carried out, a plan will be made by the Board and forwarded to the owner for acceptance.

(3) The owner having accepted the plan, the Board will assess the shengko price according to the principles laid down in the Supplementary Article No. 12, and notify the owner thereof (in case of foreign owners through the Consulate concerned).

(4) If the owner should not be satisfied with the Board's assessment, an appeal is possible as provided for in Article VIII of the Conservancy Agreement of 1905.

(5) The shengko price assessed having been paid to the Board a receipt will be issued by the Board, on presentation of which at the Joint Measurement Office (in case of foreign owner through his consulate), the latter will arrange for the issue of the shengko deed forthwith.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board  
Shanghai, February 21st, 1918.

## William Ross Kahler, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against William Ross Kahler, late Editor and Proprietor of the "UNION" Shanghai, deceased, who died on the 8th February, 1918, are hereby requested to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned, on or before 29th day of March, 1918.

And notice is also hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to me.

Shanghai, the 22nd day of February, 1918.

C. P. GRANT,  
10 Hankow Road, Shanghai.  
Executor.

16905

## NOTICE

We beg to request that no payments be made to anyone claiming to be a representative of the undersigned unless a proper authority, signed by our Manager, can be shown.

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16909 F.24.

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